Crop Production

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UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF AUGUST 1, 1959

Corn is estimated at 4,173 million bushels, a record production, down 1 percent from the July 1 forecast, 10 percent more than 1958 and 28 percent above average.

All Wheat is estimated at 1,119 million bushels, 3 percent under the forecast of last month, 23 percent less than 1958 but 4 percent above average

Oats at 1,049 million bushels, is up 4 percent from last month, but 26 percent less than last year and 20 percent less than average.

Sorghum Grain production is estimated at 508 million bushels, down 17 percent from last year but about 2 1/3 times the average.

Hay is estimated at 109 million tons, 10 percent below 1958 but 2 percent more than average.

Soybeans are estimated at 531 million bushels, down 7 percent from 1958 but 63 percent above average.

Late Summer Potatoes are estimated at 34 million hundredweight, 2 percent less than last year but 2 percent more than average.

Fall Potatoes are forecast at 169 million hundredweight, down 8 percent from 1958 but 11 percent more than average.

Peaches are estimated at 73 million bushels, 2 percent more than last year's crop and 18 percent more than average.

Apples are estimated at 119 million bushels, 6 percent less than last year but 9 percent above average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service — Crop Reporting Board
CrPr 2-2 (8-59) — Washington, D. C.

CROP		YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated Aug. 1, 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated July 1, 1959	Indicated Aug. 1, 1959
Corn, all	bu.	40.6	51.7	49.5	3,251,064	3,799,844	4,224,450	4,173,470
Wheat, all	"	18.0	27.3	21.0	1,075,391	1,462,218	1,155,132	1,118,960
Winter	"	19.2	28.4	22.4	814,784	1,179,924	932,878	909,333
All spring	"	15.1	23.5	16.6	260,606	282,294	222,254	209,627
Durum	"	12.2	23.8	16.4	29,439	22,077	19,913	20,858
Other spring	"	15.4	23.4	16.6	231,167	260,217	202,341	188,769
Oats	"	34.9	44.7	36.4	1,306,458	1,422,164	1,009,625	1,048,533
Barley	"	27.5	31.6	27.0	318,301	470,449	414,355	406,857
Rye	"	13.2	18.2	14.8	22,534	32,485	21,437	20,996
Flaxseed	"	8.5	10.3	6.9	39,700	39,543	27,596	23,231
Rice	100lb. bag	1/ 2,579	1/ 3,309	1/ 3,288	47,747	47,015	52,166	52,090
Sorghum grain	bu.	---	---	---	213,109	614,845	---	508,394
Cotton	bale	1/ 329	1/ 466	1/ 474	14,046	11,512	---	14,815
Hay, all	ton	1.45	1.67	1.54	107,134	121,924	109,594	109,339
Hay, wild	"	.80	.90	.75	10,892	10,481	8,956	8,893
Hay, alfalfa	"	2.16	2.25	2.14	50,542	67,134	61,797	61,574
Hay, clover and timothy 2/	"	1.42	1.57	1.45	25,980	24,441	21,785	21,632
Hay, lespedeza	"	1.05	1.28	1.11	5,593	6,017	4,581	4,688
Beans, dry edible (Cleaned)	100lb. bag	1/ 1,113	1/ 1,186	1/ 1,210	16,804	18,981	18,434	18,535
Peas, dry field (Cleaned)	100lb. bag	1/ 1,145	1/ 1,219	1/ 1,419	3,193	2,475	4,045	4,101
Soybeans for beans	bu.	21.0	24.2	24.2	326,020	574,413	---	531,439
Peanuts 3/	lb.	902	1,205	1,154	1,642,502	1,835,800	---	1,726,995
Potatoes: 4/	cwt.							
Winter	"	156.2	144.1	147.3	4,103	4,971	3,874	3,874
Early spring	"	134.8	150.7	128.3	3,355	4,703	3,311	3,311
Late spring	"	133.6	145.3	163.5	24,540	24,152	22,553	22,553
Early summer	"	95.7	125.0	123.2	12,217	14,659	13,614	13,633
Late summer	"	158.5	186.7	186.1	33,052	34,308	33,206	33,604
Fall	"	168.9	195.9	184.6	152,561	182,936	---	168,957
Total	"	155.8	181.1	176.1	229,829	265,729	---	245,992
Sweetpotatoes 4/	"	55.5	65.5	65.2	19,516	17,434	17,598	17,852
Tobacco	lb.	1,349	1,611	1,611	2,090,481	1,736,204	1,783,199	1,863,801
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	ton	22.4	24.3	25.4	6,942	6,681	8,048	8,048
Sugar beets	"	15.7	17.1	17.8	12,070	15,183	15,918	16,075
Broomcorn	"	1/ 260	1/ 343	1/ 350	34	32	---	31
Hops	lb.	1,490	1,449	1,586	48,478	48,407	51,492	52,641
Pasture	pct.	5/ 77	5/ 89	5/ 78	---	---	---	---

1/ Pounds. 2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 3/ Picked and threshed. 4/ Averages 1949-57. 5/ Condition August 1.

CROP		PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated July 1, 1959	Indicated August 1, 1959
Apples, Com'l. crops	bu.	1/ 108,728	1/ 126,610	119,122	118,707
Peaches	"	1/ 61,483	1/ 71,069	75,781	72,639
Pears	"	1/ 29,590	1/ 28,890	32,680	32,277
Grapes	ton	1/ 2,889	3,026	3,251	3,129
Cherries	"	1/ 224	192	224	219
Apricots	"	1/209	1/108	240	230
Pecans	lb.	150,521	174,750	---	138,200

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

CROP		Condition August 1			
		Average 1948-57	1957	1958	1959
Oranges	pct.	72	67	67	69
Grapefruit	"	57	65	62	63
Lemons	"	72	61	73	76

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1948-57	1958	1959	Average 1948-57	1958	1959
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
June	12,224	12,332	12,152	4,863	5,037	5,132
July	11,365	11,450	11,224	4,448	4,892	4,938
Jan.-July Incl.	74,022	77,542	76,907	36,778	36,463	38,021

ACREAGE

CROP	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average 1948-57	1958	1959	1959 percent of 1958
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Corn, all	80,228	73,470	84,387	114.9
Wheat, all	60,601	53,577	53,217	99.3
Winter	42,874	41,539	40,552	97.6
All spring	17,727	12,038	12,665	105.2
Durum	2,342	929	1,271	136.8
Other spring	15,385	11,109	11,394	102.6
Oats	37,431	31,826	28,823	90.6
Barley	11,513	14,876	15,089	101.4
Rye	1,705	1,784	1,417	79.4
Flaxseed	4,698	3,853	3,385	87.9
Rice	1,874	1,421	1,584	111.5
Popcorn	162	233	144	61.8
Cotton 1/	22,444	12,379	15,890	128.0
Hay, all	74,081	73,033	70,991	97.2
Hay, wild	13,558	11,636	11,870	102.0
Hay, alfalfa	23,397	29,801	28,776	96.6
Hay, clover and timothy 2/	18,341	15,560	14,919	95.9
Hay, lespedeza	5,259	4,700	4,239	90.2
Beans, dry edible	1,521	1,600	1,532	95.8
Peas, dry field	281	203	289	142.4
Soybeans for beans	15,498	23,752	21,968	92.5
Peanuts 3/	1,873	1,523	1,496	98.2
Potatoes: 4/				
Winter	26	34	26	76.2
Early spring	25	31	26	82.7
Late spring	185	166	138	83.0
Early summer	129	117	111	94.4
Late summer	211	184	181	98.4
Fall	905	934	915	98.0
Total	1,481	1,467	1,397	95.2
Sweetpotatoes 4/	353	266	274	102.9
Tobacco	1,561	1,078	1,157	107.3
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	313	275	316	115.1
Sugar beets	769	889	906	101.9
Broomcorn	257	191	176	91.8
Hops	33	33	33	99.4

1/ Planted acreage.
2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.
3/ Picked and threshed.
4/ Average 1949-57.

APPROVED:

E. L. Peterson

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT AS OF AUGUST 1, 1959

Total crop production prospects edged upward during July to within 3 percent of last year's outstanding record. Rains in the South Central and Southeastern portions of the Nation boosted prospects for fall maturing crops, and late July showers in the Ohio River Valley broke an extended dry period. Excessive heat and continued dryness the last half of July in the Northern Plains and Far Northwest forced early maturity of small grains maintaining the rapid harvesting pace.

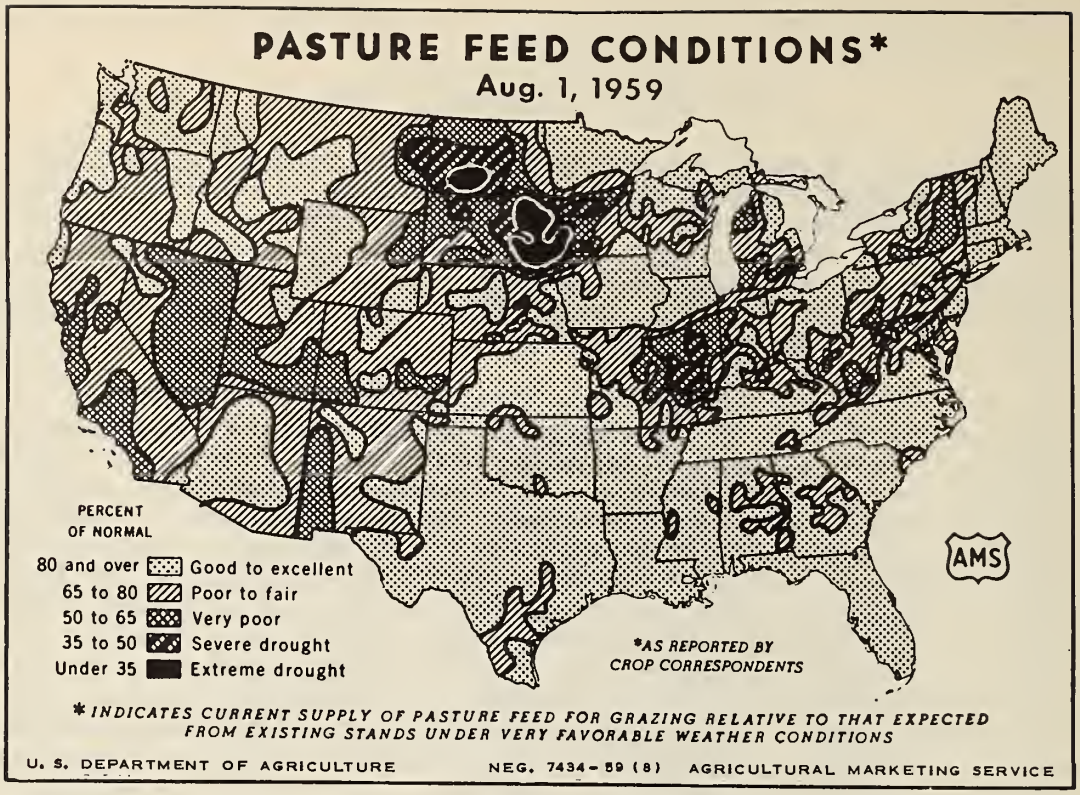
Total feed grain tonnage seems likely to nearly equal last year. The record volume of corn from the sharply increased acreage offsets reduced outturns of oats, barley, and sorghums. Corn prospects were down slightly from July 1 as reduced outlook in several major producing States overbalanced generally improved prospects in southern and eastern sections. Winter wheat showed a further decline during July with yields failing to reach earlier expectations in most of the Corn Belt. Spring wheat production declined 6 percent during the month, but durum wheat--favored by cool temperatures and beneficial moisture early in July in the heaviest producing area--advanced 5 percent from a month ago. A cotton crop 29 percent above last year's small production is in prospect with a record yield on nearly a fourth more acreage. Large soybean and sorghum grain crops now seem likely as yields prospects are favorable on the reduced acreage. Dry beans, dry peas, and sugar beets showed modest increases from a month ago, while most hay crops showed a slight decline.

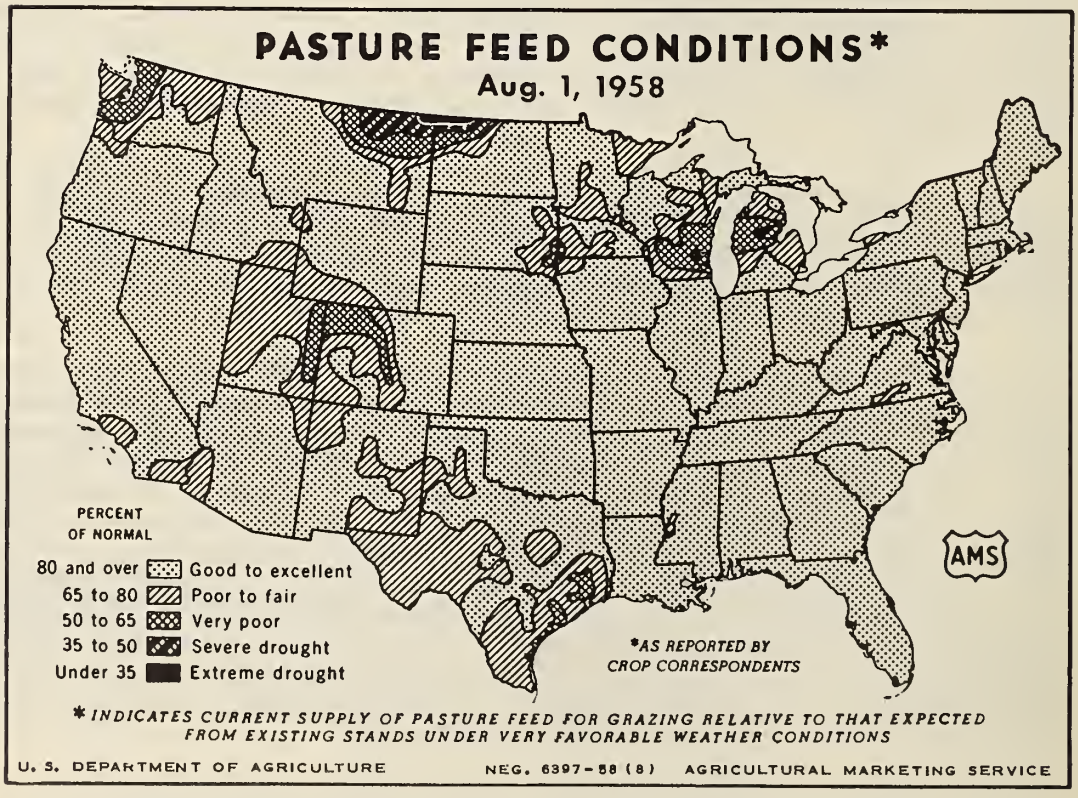
The all crop production index pushed upward to 115, only 3 points below the unprecedented height of 118 last year. Cotton shows the sharpest increase from last year but sugar crops and tobacco are also significantly higher. The feed grains group is slightly above last year while food grains, hay and forage, and oil crops are substantially lower than in 1958.

The composite yield per acre index covering 28 leading crops edged upward to 132, well below last year's record 143, but 4 percent above the former high of 127 in 1957. Yields of cotton, sugar beets, and dry peas now appear to be setting new records, soybeans and dry beans equalling previous highs, and rice holding near last year's record.

Frequent and persistent July showers over the Middle and South Atlantic Coastal areas and most of the central and eastern Gulf region held temperatures below normal much of the time, stimulated weed growth and hampered cultivation and insect control programs. The Northeast was generally warm with showers adequate in coastal portions but less frequent in inland sections. Rains in the Ohio Valley after mid-July brought substantial relief to fields begging for rain after several weeks of very light precipitation. The last half of July brought searing heat and only sprinkles of rain to the Northern Plains and Far Northwest when cool temperatures and moisture were urgently needed for best filling of spring grains. The Southern Plains and much of the Central Plains were showery and cool, but the Southwest continued hot with substantial rain in southeastern Arizona, and showers over other portions of Arizona, western New Mexico, and Southern Utah.

Soil moisture supplies are on the short side in all the most northern States of the Nation, and critically short in the northern


PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
Aug. 1, 1959
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
Under 35 Extreme drought
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
AMS
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 7434-59 (8) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE


PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
Aug. 1, 1958
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
Under 35 Extreme drought
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
AMS
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 6397-58 (8) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Great Plains. Rains in the Ohio Valley fulfilled immediate needs, but permitted little reserve accumulation in most areas. Stored irrigation water in the West is mostly adequate to complete the season, at least in the larger irrigation projects, but short supplies from direct diversion of stream flow are already apparent.

Combines swept rapidly northward during July, with small grains in the central and southern sections mostly out of the fields in advance of the rains so necessary to maintain development of fall maturing crops. Hot, dry weather during the last half of July over the Northern Plains and Pacific Northwest forced maturity too rapidly for optimum filling, but maintained the rapid 1959 harvesting pace. By August 1, winter wheat remained for harvest only in the most northern areas and higher elevations in the western mountains. Harvest was at the peak or past in the Pacific Northwest, a tenth finished in Montana, and active in New York and Pennsylvania. Spring wheat was over half harvested in South Dakota and over a third finished in Minnesota. Combining was started in North Dakota with most of the acreage nearly ripe, and Montana harvest was only a few days away. Harvest of a good quality barley crop was practically finished in California. Threshing or combining was a fourth to two-fifths finished in North Dakota and Minnesota, and a fourth of the Montana acreage was ripe. Oat harvest was well underway in the most northern States, and finished or nearing completion in areas to the South. Flax harvest was beginning in South Dakota and Minnesota, and over a fourth of the crop is ripe or ripening in North Dakota. Early rice fields were heading in California and Arkansas. A few early fields were combined in Louisiana and Texas in late July, but main harvest is still a week or two away. The Texas crop suffered variable damage from hurricane Debra, mostly to headed fields of earlier varieties.

July moisture was generally sufficient to maintain corn development in the western Corn Belt, except in southwestern Minnesota. Rains during the last half of July saved many deteriorating fields in the eastern Corn Belt, although a considerable acreage in southern Illinois was beyond hope of substantial recovery. July rains in the Southeast and middle Atlantic areas, excessive in some Coastal sections, boosted prospects materially on the bulk of the acreage there, but the hot, dry June had already taken its toll in the earliest plantings. Corn development is ahead of normal progress for the date in the eastern Corn Belt, and average or ahead in western portions of the Belt. Soybeans show favorable August 1 prospects with timely moisture in the eastern "soybelt", and development generally ahead of recent years. Sorghums grain prospects are generally favorable, although moisture is a little short in western Kansas. The Texas crop was 15 percent harvested by August 1, with harvesting started as far north as Austin. Development in the Central Great Plains outstripped the progress of recent years, with nearly a third of the Nebraska crop and a fourth of the Kansas acreage headed.

July rains brought substantial recovery to tobacco in the Atlantic Coastal States. Harvest varies from just starting in the Piedmont of North Carolina to nearly finished in the extreme South. Peanuts, stimulated by July moisture, show exceptionally good vine growth in

the eastern producing sections with the plants pegging. Harvest has started in southern Texas, and nearly all fields are blooming in Oklahoma. Sugar beets show heavy top growth and favorable prospects in all areas. Broomcorn is generally developing satisfactorily, with threshing already underway in Texas.

A dry generally hot July over most southern and western portions of the country retarded hay and pasture growth, but was favorable for cutting and curing high quality hay. Pasture condition, nationally, is about average for August 1 but well below the exceptionally lush conditions last year, and shows important sectional variation. Ranges and pastures continued to deteriorate over the Northern Plains and most western regions during the dry July, although July showers brought some improvement in Arizona and New Mexico. Many Ohio River Valley pastures were furnishing little more than exercise to livestock by mid-July, and, although showing some recovery from rains late in the month, are still generally short and poor. July rains in the South Atlantic region stimulated rapid recovery of the poor July 1 pastures but brought some interruptions in haymaking. With ample moisture, forage growth on August 1 in the southern Great Plains and lower Mississippi Valley, surpassed the favorable showing of a year ago. Livestock remain in generally good condition, maintained by supplemental feeding in the driest areas.

Total production of deciduous fruit is expected to be 3 percent greater than in 1958 and 7 percent above average. Production estimates for apples and sweet cherries are below last year, but more peaches, pears, grapes, and sour cherries are in prospect. Tonnage of apricots is expected to be twice as large as in 1958 and both prunes and plums are up a little more than 50 percent. Total tonnage of nut crops is 7 percent above last year. A record almond crop is in prospect, three and one-half times as large as in 1958. Filbert production is about a third larger than last year, but walnut and pecan prospects are substantially below a year ago. The new citrus crop (1959-60) shows a generally good set and is sizing satisfactorily.

Summer vegetable production, excluding melons, is expected to be 5 percent higher than in 1958, but the summer melon crop is 12 percent less than last year. Production of onions, lettuce, tomatoes, sweet corn, celery, and green peppers exceeds last year, but the volume of summer cabbage and cauliflower is down considerably. Late summer potato production is expected to be slightly below the relatively large 1958 crop. The fall potato crop is forecast at 8 percent below last year but about a tenth above average.

Commercial processing vegetable tonnage of 6 important crops, usually accounting for about seven-eighths of the total, is 5 percent below last year. Tomato tonnage is expected to be 15 percent lower than last year and green peas show a moderate decline. Sweet corn and spinach production is substantially above 1958, snap beans up moderately, and cabbage contracted for kraut only slightly higher.

July egg production was 1 percent above a year earlier, with increased output in the South and West offsetting steady or decreased production in the North Central and Northeast. Layer numbers were 1 percent below a

year ago but rate per layer reached a new peak. Laying flock numbers on August 1 were 1 percent below last year. Potential layers, including pullets not of laying age, were 5 percent below a year earlier. Milk production during July was 2 percent less than a year earlier and 1 percent below average for the month.

INDEX NUMBERS OF CROP PRODUCTION, BY GROUPS OF CROPS
UNITED STATES, 1949-58 (1947-49=100)

Year	All crops	Feed grains 1/	Hay and forage	Food grains	Vege-tables 2/	Sugar crops	Cotton	Tobacco	Oil crops
1949	101	103	99	89	100	95	112	98	100
1950	97	104	106	83	102	117	70	101	115
1951	99	97	110	82	95	93	106	116	106
1952	104	103	106	105	96	95	106	112	104
1953	103	101	109	96	101	106	115	102	103
1954	101	106	108	85	98	118	96	111	116
1955	105	112	115	80	102	107	103	109	128
1956	106	112	109	84	109	108	93	108	152
1957	106	122	122	79	104	124	77	83	147
1958 3/	118	134	125	117	106	124	81	87	181
1959 4/	115	135	111	92	104	131	104	92	161

1/ Includes fruits and nuts and some other crops not in the separate groups shown. 2/ Excludes farm gardens. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Indicated.

CORN: Production of all corn is forecast at nearly 4.2 billion bushels--one percent under the July forecast but 10 percent above the previous record last year. The small change from last month's forecast resulted from the decline in yield prospects in Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, Minnesota and South Dakota being largely compensated for by improved prospects in Iowa, Ohio, and Atlantic States. The yield per harvested acre of 49.5 bushels is under the record 51.7 last year but far above the average of 40.6 bushels. Corn was planted generally at about the usual date and growth was rapid in response to warm early summer weather. Stands on August 1 were denser than a year ago, reflecting a heavier planting rate. A considerably higher percentage had reached the tasseling stage by August 1 than a year ago.

In the Corn Belt, production prospects were off nearly 100 million bushels from the July 1 forecast. In Ohio, light to heavy showers the last half of July replenished soil moisture supplies. However, in small sections of Indiana and in eastern and southern Illinois soil moisture was inadequate for the growing crop. About 90 percent of the Illinois acreage had tasseled by August 1 compared with 80 percent a year ago. In Iowa, timely July rains kept the crop in good growing condition. By early August 90 percent was tasseled and 15 percent in the roasting ear stage, somewhat earlier than a year ago. In southwestern Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Nebraska, prospects dimmed as much of the area had inadequate soil moisture and with some days of high temperatures during the pollinating period. The large irrigated acreage in Nebraska shows excellent prospects. In Kansas, below normal temperatures and good rainfall during July favored the crop. Nearly half the acreage was in the milk stage on August 1.

In the Atlantic area, corn made very good growth during July as ample rains occurred in the area following a dry June in most of the mid-Atlantic and South Atlantic States. Early planted corn was damaged by the early summer drought but later plantings got rains at the needed time. In the South Central area, July weather was excellent for corn growth. Most of the corn is "made" in that area. In the West, most corn is irrigated and yield prospects are near the high levels of the past two years.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is estimated at 1,119 million bushels, a decline of 3 percent from a month ago, 23 percent less than the record 1958 production but 4 percent larger than average. Indicated yield per harvested acre, at 21.0 bushels, ranks as the third highest of record but is sharply below the record 1958 yield.

WINTER WHEAT: Vigorous harvest activity during July in the Corn Belt States failed to reap the favorable yields expected earlier as winter wheat production dropped to 909 million bushels. This is a decline of 3 percent from the previous month and falls short of the record 1958 production by nearly a fourth but is more than a tenth above average. The average yield of 22.4 bushels per harvested acre equals the 1957 yield and is topped only by the 1958 yield of 28.4 bushels.

Harvest moved near completion during July with moderate production gains in Texas and a majority of the Western States, but the gains were more than wiped out by significant losses throughout the North Central and Atlantic Coast States. Production in the important Kansas, Colorado, and Oklahoma triangle remained the same as expected on July 1 and accounted for nearly 40 percent of the U. S. crop. Quality of the crop in this area was good to excellent.

Outturns in the Corn Belt States fell significantly short of the expected level as the crop struggled to a disappointing maturity. In addition to the unusually severe winter conditions encountered by the crop, a serious infestation of plant diseases during the late season further reduced yields. Harvest progressed under favorable conditions and was brought to an early conclusion.

Western States enjoyed favorable crop maturity weather with much of the acreage pushed to yields higher than expected earlier. Harvest was well advanced by August 1 with most remaining fields located at higher elevations.

DURUM WHEAT: The prospective crop of durum wheat is forecast at 20.9 million bushels, up 5 percent from July 1. A crop of this size would be about 6 percent below last year's production and about a third below average.

North Dakota production prospects of 18.1 million bushels are 1.1 million bushels above the July 1 forecast. Moisture was short and retarded the crop in some durum areas. However, growing conditions were generally favorable in the main durum wheat area as relatively cool weather and fair

moisture aided the crop. The crop was advanced in Minnesota as moisture was adequate and conditions were generally favorable for crop development in the Northwest durum area. Continued dry, hot weather during July reduced the South Dakota yield to the lowest of record back to 1936. Montana yields were lowered as the July heat reduced prospects in the eastern third of the State.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Spring wheat production other than durum was reduced to 189 million bushels as much of the important producing acreage encountered persistent dry weather. The prospective production is 27 percent below the 1958 crop and 18 percent less than average. The indicated yield of 16.6 bushels is sharply below the previous year and only slightly above average.

The major producing areas in the Dakotas and Montana experienced high temperatures and limited or deficient soil moisture conditions during July that pushed the crop toward an early maturity. Fields are headed on short straw with some kernel shriveling. July temperatures in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon were sufficiently high to force plant maturity and bring about some losses on dryland acreage. However, irrigated acreage made satisfactory to excellent progress and pushed production prospects to higher levels. Most of the Minnesota acreage received relatively cool temperatures during the critical filling stage that produced favorable plant response. Harvest is progressing rapidly in southern areas of spring wheat production with the bulk of the acreage expected to reach maturity at an early date.

OATS: Production of oats was indicated at 1,049 million bushels on August 1. Yields in many areas turned out a little better than expected as harvest progressed during July but prospects dipped slightly in a few of the late areas. The indicated production is 26 percent less than the 1958 crop and 20 percent below average. The low production this year is largely accounted for by a sharply reduced acreage. The U.S. yield per acre, at 36.4 bushels, is about 8 bushels below last year although 1½ bushels above average.

The important West North Central States accounted for most of the improvement in prospective production, as July rains helped fill out the crop. This region is expected to produced 493 million bushels, about a third less than last year and a fourth below average. Harvest of oats was generally completed in Iowa by August 1 and was about 60 percent complete in Minnesota. This rate of progress is slightly earlier than usual for these States. Dry weather in July reduced yield prospects in North Dakota.

In the East North Central States, declining prospects in Wisconsin and Ohio were more than offset by improvements in Illinois. Production in this region is indicated at 335 million bushels, a fourth below 1958 and a fifth below average.

Indicated production remained unchanged from July 1, in New York and Pennsylvania, but other North Atlantic States improved slightly. Production in this region is estimated at 70 million bushels, 2 percent above last year and substantially above average.

In the South Atlantic States, the crop is estimated at 9 percent above 1958, but below average. Prospects declined during July in the Western region mainly because of high temperatures.

SOYBEANS: Production of soybeans is forecast at 531 million bushels based on August 1 conditions, 7 percent short of last year's record crop of 574 million bushels and second to it. The indicated yield per acre of 24.2 bushels is equal to the record high of 1958 but the acreage for harvest as beans is down nearly 8 percent. The 10-year average production is 326 million bushels; the yield per acre 21.0 bushels.

The decline from last year in expected production is primarily in the "Soybelt" which is also the Cornbelt where soybeans gave way to the big increase in corn acreage. In the North Central area, the indicated production of 400 million bushels is 12 percent below last year and accounts for three-fourths of the National total compared with 79 percent last year. The South Central area, including the heavy producing State of Arkansas, expects a total production of 97 million bushels, 12 percent more than last year and accounting for 18 percent of the country's crop compared with 15 percent in 1958.

In the North Central area, the crop got off to an early start. Stands are above average but the dry weather over most of the region, which kept weed growth to a minimum, dimmed yield per acre prospects -- particularly in Illinois, Minnesota and Missouri. Late July rains have brightened the outlook in these States and with few exceptions the entire area now has sufficient moisture for current needs. Podding is well ahead of last year and average. In Illinois, the leading soybean State, 80 percent of the crop has started to pod compared with 55 percent for both last year and average. Development is about 10 days ahead of average. The season has been near ideal in Indiana where both a record high yield per acre and production are expected. The crop in Ohio is growing rapidly following recent rains and a yield per acre equal to last year's record is indicated. Although Minnesota prospects declined because of the dry weather, indicated yield is still above 1958 and growing conditions now are favorable. In Iowa, moisture in all areas is adequate for current requirements and the yield per acre expected is slightly above last year and the third highest of record. In spite of a setback from dry weather in June and early July, Missouri prospects following recent rains are for a yield per acre only one bushel short of last year's record.

In the South Central area, another record crop is expected. Prospects are near ideal in Arkansas which this year ranks fourth among the States in indicated production. Both yield per acre and production are expected to establish new highs. Mississippi and Tennessee also have a record production indicated. Dry weather slightly reduced earlier prospects in Kentucky but a near record yield is still expected. Both extremes of dry and wet weather have plagued growers in the South Atlantic area; nevertheless, Virginia and the Carolinas expect the largest production of record. Except for Kentucky, indicated production in all States of the South Central area is larger than last year.

BARLEY: Conditions on August 1 indicate a 1959 barley crop of 406.9 million bushels, 14 percent below the 1958 record crop, but 28 percent above average. The barley acreage for harvest is only slightly above the acreage harvested last year. Harvest is completed or well along in nearly all areas--well ahead of average.

Weather conditions seem to have been unfavorable in States with large acreages, particularly North Dakota, where temperatures in the high 90's during the critical period of heading and filling sharply reduced yields. Growing conditions in the western States have generally been favorable. This area normally produces over half of the Nation's crop.

Yield per acre prospects in the important barley States are mostly lower than last year. North Dakota, with the largest barley acreage, has an estimated yield of 19.0 bushels, well below the 28 bushels harvested last year. Shortage of soil moisture since last season and hot weather in late July and early August hurt the crop. California, the only major producing State showing a higher yield than last year, expects 39 bushels for 1959 compared with 36.5 bushels for 1958. Montana's yield of 26 bushels is 5 bushels below 1958. Soils have been dry and late July was hot. Minnesota prospects are for a yield of 30 bushels per acre which has been exceeded only by the record 36.0 bushels last year and the 30.5 bushels in 1924.

RYE: Rye prospects were further reduced during July and production is now estimated at 21 million bushels, 35 percent below 1958 and about 7 percent below average. The reduction from July 1 was the result of lower yields in several Corn Belt States, Pennsylvania and Washington. The remainder of the States were mostly unchanged from last month. Indicated yield of 14.8 bushels compares with 18.2 bushels for the 1958 crop year and the average of 13.2 bushels.

Seven States--Illinois, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Washington--each producing more than a million bushels, account for 57 percent of the 1959 production compared with 66 percent of production last year. This reduction was brought about by both lower yields and harvested acreage, with acreage causing the larger share of the reduction. Harvest progressed rapidly with generally favorable weather conditions during July. Except for the Middle Atlantic States and the northern tier of States from Michigan to the Pacific Coast harvest of the 1959 rye crop was nearly complete by August 1.

RICE: Production of rice is estimated at 52.1 million equivalent 100-pound bags, 11 percent above last year and 9 percent above average. The larger crop compared with last year is due to the rather sharp increase in acreage. The yield per acre of 3,288 pounds is 21 pounds below the record last year but is more than a fourth above average. Prospective yields improved during July in California, Arkansas, and Mississippi but were reduced in Louisiana, Texas, and Missouri.

In the Southern area, which includes Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, a crop of 40.2 million bags is in prospect compared with 35.3 million bags last year.

A record high yield is expected in Arkansas and record-equaling or near-record yields are expected in other Southern States.

The crop made good progress but there is an excess of grass and weeds in some fields. Heavy rains received with hurricane Debra caused some damage to the crop in Texas and Louisiana but was not considered excessive. Early varieties are headed in Texas and Louisiana and some fields will be harvested the first 10 days of August. Harvest is not expected to become general until the last half of August.

In California, expected production is 11.9 million bags compared with 11.7 million bags last year. The indicated yield of 4,200 pounds per acre is above the July 1 estimate but below the record yield last year. Hot, dry weather during July was beneficial and the crop continues to make good growth. Irrigation water supplies are limited but have been adequate to date.

POPCORN: Popcorn growers in 17 commercial producing States planted 152,000 acres of popcorn this year and expect to harvest 144,000 acres, the smallest acreage since 1949. The acreage planted this year is only 61 percent of the 250,250 acres planted last year and 89 percent of the average acreage planted during the period 1948-57. Acreage losses have been relatively small except in the southern Great Plains States of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. The acreage growers expect to harvest is only about 62 percent of the 233,140 acres harvested last year. All major producing States show sharp drops in acreage for harvest from last year, ranging from 10 percent in Illinois to 60 percent in Iowa: only Kansas expects to harvest more acreage than last year. The acreage for harvest is down 60 percent for the "other" States group.

Indiana is the leading State with 26,900 acres for harvest followed closely by Illinois with 26,000 acres. Iowa is third with 18,800 acres, down 60 percent from 1958. Kentucky shows a significant drop and expects to harvest 15,100 acres or only about half as much as in 1958.

The 1959 crop was generally in good condition on August 1 although suffering setbacks at planting time in some areas and during early growth in other areas. Iowa conditions were generally good despite earlier wet weather in the southern part of the State. In Indiana and other eastern Corn Belt States the crop was growing well on August 1 with only minor setbacks due to hail and dry weather. In the Kentucky-Tennessee area the crop is in good condition although there was some dryness at tasselling time. Good yields per acre are expected in the "other" State group .

This report includes revisions, where necessary, for the 1958 crop. A recheck of the big 1958 crop indicates that production finally harvested amounted to 493 million pounds, or about 9 million pounds more than estimated in December 1958. The first estimate of 1959 production will be published in December.

SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: Sorghum grain production, forecast at 508 million bushels, is 17 percent below the record last year. This decline is partly the result of a smaller planted acreage and partly because of the somewhat lower expected yield at this early forecast date than the record last year. July weather was generally favorable for growth. In early August, moisture supplies were adequate in all areas except parts of the Central Great Plains and even there moisture supplies were near normal. This is the third consecutive year with well above normal moisture supply at this date in areas where most of the sorghum grain is produced. Growing conditions to August 1 indicate 15.2 million acres for grain harvest. The acreage for grain harvest, by States, will be published next month.

In Texas, where half the U.S. crop is expected, frequent rains have occurred nearly all season. Harvest of an excellent crop was about nine-tenths completed by early August in South Texas and the Coastal Bend and early harvest had started as far north as the Low Plains. Many fields were headed in the High Plains. In this area, irrigation pumps were running during the dry period in late July following heavy rains earlier in the month. In Kansas, moisture supplies were somewhat short in western sections but adequate elsewhere and maturity ranged from 70 percent headed by August 1 in the southeast to 7 percent in the northwest. In Nebraska, the crop was planted later than usual but with higher temperatures in late July the crop moved along rapidly and nearly a third of the crop was headed by early August. In other Great Plains States, the New Mexico outlook is very good and the Oklahoma and Colorado prospects are favorable except in a few dry sections but in South Dakota both moisture and roughage supply are short and considerable acreage may be diverted to silage or forage.

In Missouri and States east of the Mississippi River both early and late planted sorghums have generally made good progress. In the far West, the California irrigated yield is expected to be at a new high with the increased planting of high yielding varieties.

FLAXSEED: Prospective production of flaxseed, estimated at 23.2 million bushels, declined sharply during July as hot, dry weather covered the major producing areas. The estimated yield of 6.9 bushels per acre is well below average and sharply below last year.

Limited to deficient soil moisture supplies over much of the flax producing areas of the Dakotas and Montana characterized a season that produced thin stands and short plant growth. Weeds may be a nuisance during harvest. Yield prospects in Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin continued favorable though well below the record of the previous year.

Harvest was just getting underway by August 1 in early maturing areas of the Dakotas and Minnesota. Stage of maturity of the crop varied throughout these States with the bulk of the acreage in or past the bloom. Late seeded acreage, running close to 10 percent in North Dakota, could show improvement with more moisture and cool temperatures during early August.

PEANUTS: Based on August 1 conditions it is estimated that 1,496,000 acres of peanuts will be picked and threshed this year, 2 percent below the 1,523,000 acres picked and threshed last year and 20 percent below average. Acreage in the Virginia-Carolina area is about the same as last year. In the Southeast area, where peanut acreage placed in the Conservation Reserve was relatively heavy, acreage is down 3.4 percent. Total acreage in the Southwest area is about the same as last year with a 5 percent reduction in acreage in Oklahoma being offset by an increase in the acreage for picking and threshing in Texas.

Production of peanuts is estimated at 1,727 million pounds, about 6 percent below the 1958 production of 1,836 million but 5 percent above average. Production in the Virginia-Carolina area is estimated at 543 million pounds, about 2 percent below the 1958 production. In the Southeast area, indicated production of 798 million pounds is down 12 percent from 1958. In the Southwest area, production is estimated at 386 million pounds, about 3½ percent above the 373 million pound crop in 1958 and is the largest crop since 466 million pounds were harvested in 1950.

In the Virginia-Carolina area, the crop got off to a good start with normal or better stands. Ample rainfall in July promoted good vine growth and the crop is generally in good shape. However, open dry weather is needed to allow cultivation of grassy fields and prevent drowning in some spots. The estimated yield per acre at 1,905 pounds is second highest of record. The crop in the Southeast area came up with good stands but rainfall hampered early cultivation and many fields became very grassy. However, periods of open weather the last half of June enabled most growers to resume cultivation and most fields were cleaned up rapidly. Rainfall has been very spotted with some sections in western Florida remaining too wet while other sections in Alabama were needing rain. Some white mold was reported in the early Spanish crop but damage was not expected to be significant. The estimated yield of 1,039 pounds for this area is the third highest of record.

The crop in the Southwest area has gotten off to the best start in many years. Moisture has been ample and, although rainfall was heavy at times, it fell fairly slow and little washing occurred. Hot weather in late July and early August promoted good growth and the crop, although in widely varying stages of growth, is in excellent shape. The yield of 872 pounds per acre estimated for the area is the highest of record, exceeding the previous record of last year by 28 pounds. The 800-pound yield estimated for Texas is a record high. The yield for Oklahoma at 1,025 pounds is the second highest of record - 50 pounds below the 1,075 pounds per acre harvested in 1958.

DRY BEANS: Dry bean production prospects as of August 1 were indicated at 18.5 million bags (100 pounds cleaned basis). This is a slight increase from a month ago, 2 percent below last year but about a tenth above average. Yields per acre are generally good, except in the Pinto area. The U. S. yield per acre of 1,210 pounds equals the record set in 1956 and compares with 1,186 pounds last year and the average of 1,113 pounds.

In the Northeast bean area, prospects improved due largely to the increase in Michigan as no change from a month ago was indicated for New York. Moisture in Michigan is sufficient to bring the crop to maturity

and a favorable yield is expected. The good yield and large acreage should produce the largest crop of record in Michigan. In the Northwest area, yield prospects remained the same or increased from a month ago. Nebraska and Wyoming had an excellent growing month and the acreage in Nebraska never looked better. Idaho and Washington maintained the favorable prospects of a month ago.

In the Pinto area of the Southwest, dryland beans in Colorado and the small acreage in Utah have been hard hit by drouth. Indicated yields in Colorado dropped from last month due to the reduction in dryland beans as the yield on irrigated acreage indicated little change. California "all" dry bean prospects dropped from July 1 due mainly to heat damage to "other" beans in the upper Sacramento Valley. Production indications for Large and Baby Limas remained the same as a month ago.

DRY PEAS: Dry pea production, estimated at 4.1 million bags (100 pounds cleaned basis), showed little change from a month ago but was two-thirds above last year. The sharply increased production over last year is the result of both increased acreage and prospects of a record yield of 1,419 pounds.

Growing conditions have been good with record or near record yields expected in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. Hot, dry weather during July hurt late planted peas in Idaho and Washington but earlier planted peas have produced very well. Harvest got underway in the early areas of these States during the last half of August.

HAY: Production of hay of all kinds this year is forecast at 109.3 million tons--10 percent less than last year but 2 percent above average. A slight decline in prospects during July in the North Central region more than offset improvements in other regions and the U. S. total is estimated slightly below the July 1 forecast. Many sections of the country have not had sufficient rain for maximum plant growth but the dry weather has been favorable for cutting and curing and very little hay has been spoiled by rains. Quality this year has generally been good.

The North Central region expects a hay crop of 56.1 million tons which is about half the U. S. total. The crop is indicated 13 percent below last year but about average. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas have considerably less hay acreage than in 1958, mostly because of a change to corn. Production is down in the Dakotas mainly because of drought.

In the West, all States are below last year in production except Arizona. However, all are above average except Nevada and Oregon.

Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures are forecast at 61.6 million tons, 8 percent below last year but 22 percent above average. The important North Central region accounts for most of the drop from last year, partly because of lower yields in some States and partly because of fewer acres. The first cutting was generally excellent in both yield and quality, but the second cutting was somewhat short because of dry weather.

Prospects are good for the third and fourth cuttings where made. The West is down 5 percent in production because of lower yields caused by dry weather.

Clover, timothy and clover-grass mixtures are forecast at 21.6 million tons--11 percent below last year and 17 percent below average. All regions are indicated less than in 1958. New York, the leading State, is down 8 percent from last year.

Lespedeza hay is estimated at 4.7 million tons compared with 6.0 million in 1958 and the average of 5.6 million. Missouri, the leading State, expects only 0.9 million tons compared with 1.6 million last year and the 1.2 million average. Both acreage and yields are down. June and July were dry in the principal lespedeza areas of the State. Most other important lespedeza States expect less production than last year and average.

Wild hay production is forecast at 8.9 million tons--15 percent less than last year and 18 percent less than average. A little more acreage of wild hay is being cut this year but yields are lower in some of the important States because of dry weather, particularly in the Dakotas and Nebraska.

BROOMCORN: The 1959 broomcorn crop is estimated at 30,800 tons. This is 6 percent less than the revised estimate of 32,700 tons produced in 1958 and compares with the average of 33,600 tons.

The acreage planted this year, estimated at 194,000 acres, is about 15 percent less than last year's revised estimated of 227,200 acres. The 10-year average is 307,700 acres. Abandonment of planted acreage, indicated at about 9 percent, is relatively small in all States and compares with 16 percent last season. The estimated 175,700 acres for harvest this year is about 8 percent below the revised estimate of 191,300 acres harvested in 1958.

The estimated crop of 300 tons in Illinois is the same as last year. Production in Kansas is expected to be around 400 tons compared with 600 tons in 1958. In Oklahoma, the yield per acre is the same as last season. Acreage for harvest, however, is down nearly 20 percent with production indicated at 9,900 tons compared with 12,000 tons last year. Harvest of the early crop was underway in the Lindsay area in late July but curing was being retarded by humid weather.

Production in Texas is estimated at 6,200 tons, down 700 tons from last season. The crop was later than usual but yields and quality, except for some rain stain, were good. For Colorado, production is estimated at 7,200 tons compared with last year's short crop of 4,600 tons. While there is some late broomcorn, most of the Colorado crop is "on time" with considerable harvest expected by September 1. Production in New Mexico is estimated at 6,800 tons compared with 8,300 tons last year. Although in various stages of development the crop is making good progress.

TOBACCO: Production of all types of tobacco is forecast at 1,864 million pounds as of August 1. This is nearly 5 percent above the July 1 estimate, about 7 percent above 1958 but 11 percent below average.

Most of the increase in prospective production over that of a month earlier came about in flue-cured areas where heavy rains and warm weather during July promoted rapid and luxuriant growth. Conditions during July in areas producing burley, Maryland, dark types and cigar types continued generally favorable. An average all-tobacco yield of 1,611 per acre is now expected, equal to last year's record.

Flue-cured production is forecast at 1,156 million pounds, up nearly 7 percent or 74 million pounds from last month. Production at this level is 7 percent above 1958 poundage but 9 percent below the 10-year average. Contrasted with the severely dry conditions in the bright leaf belt during late June, weather during July was characterized by heavy rains and warm temperatures. Despite some drowning in localized areas, the crop improved materially during the month. A yield of 1,656 pounds per acre is expected from the flue-cured crop, second only to last year as the highest of record.

A burley crop of 488 million pounds is in prospect. This compares with the July 1 estimate of 486 million pounds and represents a crop 5 percent larger than last year's but 13 percent below the 10-year average. The prospective yield of 1,623 pounds is above all years except 1956.

Production of Maryland, type 32, is placed at 32.4 million pounds. This compares with the 10-year average production of 38.9 million pounds. The condition of the crop around August 1 indicated a yield of about 875 pounds per acre.

Prospective production of fire-cured tobacco, at nearly 54 million pounds, is about 8 percent above the July 1 outlook. Improvement in type 21 was particularly notable during the past month. Total poundage from this year's fire-cured crop is expected to be about a fourth greater than 1958 but an eighth below average. The yield of 1,485 pounds in prospect is second only to the 1,501 pounds per acre in 1956 as the highest of record.

Dark air-cured production, types 35-37, is forecast at 23.0 million pounds. Production at this level compares with 18.0 million pounds produced in 1958 and the 10-year average of 31.3 million pounds. A yield of 1,409 pounds is indicated, second only to 1956 when an average of 1,514 pounds was realized.

Cigar filler production is estimated at 60 million pounds, unchanged from a month earlier. A crop this size would be 12 percent larger than last year and 6 percent larger than the average. A yield of 1,667 pounds per acre is indicated.

A cigar binder crop of 32.7 million pounds is in the offing. This is about one-fifth above production in 1958 but a third below average. A yield of 1,736 pounds is expected which compares with 1,715 pounds a year earlier.

Poundage from cigar wrapper types is currently indicated at 18.0 million pounds. Wrapper production totaled about 16.3 million pounds in 1958 while the 10-year average is 16.0 million. The yield this season is expected to average 1,320 pounds and, if realized, will be second highest of record.

COTTON: A cotton crop of 14,815,000 bales is forecast based on August 1 prospects. This is 29 percent more than last year's crop of 11,512,000 bales and 5 percent more than the 1948-57 average of 14,046,000 bales.

With yield prospects good to excellent in all States, the indicated yield per acre of 474 pounds is the highest of record. It compares with the previous record high of 466 pounds in 1958 and the 1948-57 average of 329 pounds.

Acreage for harvest this year, estimated at 14,991,000 acres, is about one-fourth larger than the 11,849,000 acres harvested in 1958 when nearly 5 million acres were in the Soil Bank. The 1948-57 average is 21,076,000 acres. Preliminary reports on acreage measurements in some States indicate that underplanting of allotments this year was larger than allowed for a month ago. This has been taken into account in estimating the acreage for harvest.

In the Carolinas, frequent July rains following a dry June promoted rapid plant growth and a build-up of boll weevil infestation toward the end of the month. In Georgia and Alabama the crop has made good recovery from excessive rains during May and early June. Plants are well fruited, especially in north Alabama. Control of boll weevils in these States has been generally effective. Prospects are unusually favorable in Tennessee and Missouri.

The crop is generally early in Mississippi and Arkansas; fruiting is heavy and boll weevil infestation relatively light despite frequent showers during the latter half of July. In south Texas, harvest is underway and a good crop is in prospect. Elsewhere in the State, rainy, cloudy weather from late June through the first three weeks of July resulted in excellent growth. Prospects continued to improve in late July with hot clear weather and generally adequate soil moisture. In California, the crop is very early and record yields are expected. Cotton prospects in New Mexico and Arizona are generally good to excellent.

If the ratio of lint to cottonseed is the same as the average for the past five years, production of cottonseed would be 6,149,000 tons, compared with 4,798,000 tons in 1958.

APPLES: August 1 conditions indicate a commercial apple crop of 118,707,000 bushels, down slightly from July 1, and 6 percent below last year but 9 percent above average. Declines in prospective production since July 1 in Washington, California, Idaho, Colorado, Michigan, and a few other States were nearly offset by increases in New England, New York, and Ohio. The geographical distribution of prospective 1959 production now is: Eastern, 58,680,000 bushels, 1 percent above last year and 21 percent above average; Central, 22,637,000 bushels, 2 percent below last year but 16 percent over average; and Western, 37,390,000 bushels, 18 percent less than last year and 8 percent below average.

In New England, generally ample moisture supplies and above average temperatures resulted in good growth. Insect and disease control have been good in most orchards despite considerable rainy weather in southern New England. For New England as a whole prospects are for larger crops than last year for all varieties except Baldwin. The crops of McIntosh, Cortland, and Delicious are expected to be much above average.

New York reports a satisfactory size increase of fruit despite below normal rainfall in July. Scattered but heavy hail damage occurred to a few orchards in the Hudson Valley. In general, prospects are below last year in the Lake Ontario area, much better in the Hudson Valley, close to last year in the Champlain Valley. The New Jersey crop also sized well to August 1 despite a heavy set. Heavy rainfall and cloudy weather has slowed maturing of early varieties. McIntosh harvest is expected to start about August 20 and become active in northern New Jersey the first half of September. In Virginia and Maryland the shortage of moisture during late June and early July was relieved by good rains during late July. In general, in these States the crop is sizing well and is free of insects and disease. In Virginia, August 1 prospects were excellent in the northern part of the Shenandoah Valley but down substantially from last year in the Piedmont, mainly because of the poor prospects for Winesaps. First picking of Red Delicious is expected in late August in the southern sections of Virginia. West Virginia reports exceptionally good size and quality on early varieties for which harvest was under way by August 1. The North Carolina crop is also sizing well and is of good quality.

Practically all of the major fruit areas in Michigan were affected by drought the first half of July. Although much of the southwest area had good rains in late July, moisture was still short on August 1 in the northern part of the fruit belt, in the important Kent-Ottawa and Ionia areas, and in the southeastern fruit area. The Michigan crop is earlier than usual. August 1 prospects in this State are for a moderate decrease from the record 1958 McIntosh crop, a new record high for Jonathans and very little decrease from last year for Spies. In Ohio, harvest of fall varieties is expected to get under way around August 24 in the northwest and north central areas, and 5 days later in the northeastern area. In both Illinois and Indiana, dry weather hurt sizing of early varieties. Minnesota crop prospects were also reduced by dry weather. The Kansas crop has adequate moisture supplies, and is sizing well. In Arkansas the drop was heavier than expected but adequate moisture aided sizing.

Washington apple prospects are extremely variable by areas. Size growth during July was generally not up to earlier expectations. Oregon reports generally favorable weather conditions for sizing. A few hot days caused some sunburn damage in the Hood River area but this is not expected to be serious. However, in California, small sizes and sunburn damage from drought in the North Coast and other non-irrigated areas reduced prospects during July. In the Watsonville district, irrigated fruit has made good growth, but non-irrigated crops in the hills show only fair growth. Harvest of a few Delicious is expected in this area before the end of August.

PEACHES: The 1959 peach crop is forecast at 72.6 million bushels, 2 percent larger than last year, and 18 percent above average. Excluding the California Clingstone crop which is mostly for canning, the rest of the U. S. crop is estimated at 48.5 million bushels, 3 percent smaller than in 1958 but 23 percent above average. Only California, Oregon, Utah, New Mexico, Louisiana, Alabama, and Tennessee expect larger crops than last year. South Carolina, Michigan, and Texas estimate the same size crop as in 1958 but all other States show a decrease.

The California Clingstone crop is estimated at 24.2 million bushels, 15 percent larger than last year and 9 percent above average. The 1959 estimate excludes production which was eliminated through the "green drop"

program put into effect under the Peach Marketing Order for California Clingstone peaches. Hot July weather together with a heavy set has affected the sizes and reduced prospects from a month ago.

The California Freestone crop is also down from last month with the production now estimated at 13.8 million bushels, 20 percent larger than last year, and 26 percent above average. Harvest of Elbertas is past its peak. Sizes are small.

In the North Atlantic States, prospective production held about the same as a month ago but is down from last year. In the South Atlantic region the indicated production tended to be higher than a month ago although below last year. Rains during July over most of the Middle Atlantic States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and West Virginia helped the crop. Dry weather during June and early July hurt sizing in many areas but subsequent rains generally brought the peaches out of this and by August 1 the fruit showed good sizes. Harvest is underway in all of these States. Virginia had about finished the harvest of Halehavens by August 1 and started on Elbertas about August 5 in the southern Piedmont counties. In the Roanoke and central Piedmont areas, Elbertas will start about August 10. Pennsylvania started picking early varieties about July 20 in the southern counties. There are still a few spots in Pennsylvania where more rain is needed to insure proper sizing of late peaches. New Jersey growers have had some trouble with brown rot. Harvest of Sunhighs began about August 1 in southern New Jersey. Blakes are expected to start about August 20 and Elbertas about August 25.

New York started picking some of the earliest varieties the last of July in the Hudson Valley. In Niagara County, rains are needed for proper sizing. In New England, prospects are holding good. There was ample or excessive moisture during July.

Prospects remained unchanged from last month in the North Central States. Until mid-July northwestern Ohio was rather dry, but by August 1 rains had enabled peaches to size satisfactorily. Harvest of Golden Jubilees, Halehavens, and Redhavens began July 15 in west central and southwestern areas, about two weeks earlier than usual. In the northwest and north central areas harvest started about July 27. In the southern parts of Indiana and Illinois peaches are being picked. Illinois expects to start on Elbertas around August 10. Michigan started harvest in the southwest a week or 10 days earlier than usual with Redhavens moving in fair volume the last week in July. Movement of Elbertas should be under way by the last week of August. Kansas harvest was about at its peak by August 1.

Production in the 9 Southern States is estimated at 14.5 million bushels, 8 percent below last year but 56 percent above average. The crop is turning out better than estimated a month ago with the harvest rapidly drawing to a close. July rains were especially beneficial in North Carolina and South Carolina where dry weather in late June had threatened sizing. On August 1, South Carolina had only a few late varieties in the Piedmont left to be harvested. North Carolina reached peak harvest of Elbertas the last week in July.

Colorado expects to start on Elbertas about August 20 in the main Palisades area. July was dry but growers had adequate irrigation water. Idaho started harvesting Redhavens about August 1 and expected to start on Early Hales August 10. Washington's peaches developed under favorable conditions during July. In Central Washington, growers were picking Redhaven and Dixireds by August 1, and in the Yakima Valley Redhaven harvest will last to about August 10. In the Wenatchee Valley, harvest of early varieties was well under way by late July.

PEARS: The prospective production of pears, estimated at 32,277,000 bushels, shows a slight decrease from a month ago but is 9 percent above average. Practically all of the decrease from last month is in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon and fairly evenly divided between Bartletts and other varieties. Production of Bartlett pears on the Pacific Coast is forecast at 21,340,000 bushels and the winter crop at 7,277,000 bushels.

In California, Bartlett pear prospects continue favorable. The set of fruit is heavy, consequently fruit in some areas made slow growth but growers are picking the larger pears so that remaining fruit will develop more size. Harvest of Bartletts started the first week of July, and although sizes were below average, movement was generally active. Harvest for canning is proceeding rapidly in the Sacramento River district and early districts.

Pear prospects in Oregon declined during July, mainly as a result of high temperatures that slowed growth of fruit and is expected to reduce tonnage. Quality, however, is not expected to be adversely affected. The decrease from a month ago is greater in the winter varieties than Bartletts.

Prospective production in Washington declined further during July. The crop is now expected to be 9 percent under last year and 22 percent below average. The Bartlett crop was held back by cool weather early in July and only made about normal growth during the hot weather between July 10-26. However, pears are expected to be of good size--probably better than last year. Picking is expected to start August 17-20. Winter pears dropped rather heavily during the hot weather in July and "pear decline" is evident on an increasing scale. This accounts for the further decrease in prospective production during July. Cool weather during June and early July delayed development of this crop and harvest is not expected to start until after the first week in September.

The forecast for Michigan is unchanged from July 1. Movement of the important Bartlett crop is expected to start the early part of August. In New York, production is unchanged from a month ago. Leaf injury has been noted in all areas but it is not expected to affect the fruit. A light harvest of early varieties started in the Hudson Valley at the end of July.

GRAPES: Estimated production of 3,128,700 tons is a reduction of 4 percent from a month ago. The crop is now indicated to be 3 percent above last year and 8 percent above average. In California and Arizona, production of European type grapes is forecast at 2,866,400 tons compared with 2,746,700 tons harvested last year and the average of 2,684,070 tons. The 1959 production of raisin varieties in California is forecast at 1,700,000 tons, wine varieties at 560,000 tons, and table varieties at 600,000 tons,

totalling 2,860,000 tons. The decrease from a month ago is mainly in the raisin varieties. Conditions continued favorable during July and maturity is from 10 days to 2 weeks early. Harvest of Thompson Seedless is over in the Arvin district, increasing rapidly in the Delano area, and starting in the Sanger-Reedley-Dinuba areas. Grapes to be cut for raisins are expected to go on trays around August 15-20. Sunburn damage has not been significant as of this date. Harvest of early table grapes is over in the southern California areas. Ribiers and Malagas are moving in good volume in the Arvin and Delano areas and starting in the Sanger-Reedley-Dinuba districts. The Emperor crop is developing well. Harvest of Tokays is expected to start around August 15. Wine type grapes made rapid development. A few hot spells in early July caused some, but not significant, sunburn.

Harvest of the Arizona crop is over. Prospects in Washington continue favorable although harvest is about one week later than normal. Hot weather in late July caused some sunburn in isolated vineyards but no significant loss of production is expected. Crops in New York and Pennsylvania improved during July and production prospects increased about 13 percent over a month ago. This year's crop in these two States, however, is 14 percent below last years but is 16 percent above average. In the Chautauqua-Erie area of New York berries are sizing well and quality appears very good. Grapes are maturing well ahead of last year. Crops in the Finger Lake area are expected to be ready for harvest two weeks earlier than last year. Berries in the Hudson Valley are showing good size. The Pennsylvania crop made good progress and it now appears harvest will be early, following the pattern of other crops this year, starting about September 15-20. The Michigan crop prospects declined slightly during July but production is well above last year and about 49 percent above average. Arkansas prospects were lowered about 7 percent during July mainly as a result of heavy rains in the northwest that caused brown rot.

CITRUS: Prospects for the 1959-60 citrus crop are favorable in all areas. Florida crops improved during July. The condition of Florida oranges is a little above that of this date last year and that of grapefruit a little lower. In California, new crop oranges have developed a uniform set of fruit and growth has been satisfactory. The set of Navels is a little better than for Valencias and fruit is large for this date. Arizona prospects are bright. A good set held and growing conditions have been favorable. Reported conditions of Texas citrus dropped a little from July 1 but the condition is considerably above this date a year ago. Groves in Texas have been given good care and rust mite control has been generally effective. A crop of good quality fruit is in prospect. The Louisiana crop made good progress and is sizing well.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: The 1959 plum crop in California and Michigan is forecast at 107,700 tons, 57 percent larger than last year, and 24 percent above average. California accounts for all of the increase over 1958. Harvest of Duartes and other mid season varieties in California was nearly finished by August 1. Picking of Late Santa Rosas, Presidents, and other late varieties is in moderate volume. Sizes are smaller than usual and sunburn is causing some losses. In southwestern Michigan there is a bumper crop of Damsons but short crops of Stanley and German prunes.

The California dried prune crop, estimated at 150,000 tons (dried basis) is 56 percent larger than last year's small crop but 7 percent below average. The crop is not holding up to the estimate of a month ago. Drop has been relatively heavy as the result of hot weather, and sunburn has been a factor. Drought conditions in Sonoma and Napa Counties are affecting size and drop. Harvest of Sugar Prunes began the last week in July and picking of French Prunes in Santa Clara County was just starting about August 1.

Production of prunes in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho is forecast at 85,500 tons (fresh basis), 63 percent greater than in 1958 but 6 percent below average. Most of the increase over last year is in Oregon where there is a uniform set and the fruit is sizing well. Idaho expects to start prune harvest about August 10, with heavy movement occurring August 17-September 17. Picking of plums will begin about September 2. Both prunes and plums show high quality. Washington expects to start picking of Early Italian prunes for fresh market about August 15 in the Lower Yakima Valley. Hot weather during July apparently did not hurt the prunes. In the Clark County area of western Washington, sizes may be small because of a heavy set.

SWEET CHERRIES: Production of sweet cherries is estimated at 80,050 tons, 9 percent less than last year and 14 percent below average. The Eastern crop of 22,820 tons was slightly above earlier expectations and 9 percent more than last year. The Western crop of 57,230 tons was below earlier expectations and 14 percent below 1958.

Harvest of the short California crop was virtually completed by mid-June. In Oregon, harvest was completed during July without rain damage. The Washington crop picked out lighter than expected because of failure to size and cullage was heavy. Harvest in the Flathead-Lake area of Montana was still underway August 1 with quality generally better than last year despite considerable variation in fruit size. Harvest in Idaho, Utah, and Colorado was completed by early August with quality of the crop generally good.

Although the Michigan fruit belt suffered from drought in July, grower reports show production holding up to earlier expectations. In Western New York the trees were heavily loaded and, although the fruit did not reach the size growers had expected, the indicated production on August 1 is the same as for a month earlier. In both Pennsylvania and Ohio the crop turned out better than growers expected.

SOUR CHERRIES: The sour cherry crop is estimated at 139,210 tons, down 3 percent from July 1, but 34 percent above last year and 7 percent above average. Drought reduced the Michigan crop. Some of the northern cherry areas of that State were still short of moisture on August 1. In southwest Michigan rain received the last 10 days of July came too late to be a real help. The crop was early, especially in central and northern areas. There was a shortage of pickers and cherries were riper than usual when picked. Some wind damage occurred in the central and northern areas, but losses, although greater than the last 2 years, are not expected to be much above normal. The Wisconsin crop was also earlier than usual and this State has likewise experienced a shortage of pickers.

The New York crop was of good quality but sizes were smaller than expected. Harvest extended over a considerable period of time with some picking still under way at the end of July. The Pennsylvania crop was generally of good quality with harvest completed before August 1.

The Oregon crop turned out better than expected because of good sizing, but the Washington crop was much smaller than anticipated. Montana reports a light crop but good fruit size. The Idaho crop was generally of high quality, although sunburn caused a heavy cull-out on some late pickings. The Larimer County, Colorado, crop sized better than expected earlier.

APRICOTS: Production of apricots in California, Washington, and Utah is estimated at 229,500 tons, more than twice as large as last year and 10 percent above average. The big increase from last year is in California, where harvest was nearly complete by August 1--almost a week earlier than usual because of hot weather. Hot weather caused considerable sunburn and droppage. In Washington the crop was also nearly all harvested. Utah's apricots developed well. Hail damage from early season storms is apparent in Weber and Davis Counties although only the appearance of the fruit was hurt.

AVOCADOS: In California, harvest of a light crop of summer variety avocados (varieties other than Fuertes) continues. Hot weather caused overmaturity and considerable droppage of mature fruit. Small fruit from the 1959 bloom also showed considerable droppage because of high temperatures, but trees had a heavy set.

A light crop of "off-bloom" Fuertes will be harvested in September. The set of the main new Fuertes for next season (1956-60) is heavy.

FIGS: Hot weather during the past month was favorable for California figs. Production of Kadotas is expected to be light because of freeze damage to trees last November. Harvest of Calimyrna figs is under way. There was a good set, and fruit has sized well.

OLIVES: California expects a light crop of olives this season. Prospects for Missions are a little better than for Manzanillos and Sevillanos. Because of the light set sizes of the olives will probably be above average.

ALMONDS: Production of almonds in California is forecast at 70,000 tons, three and one-half times as large as last year's small crop and the largest of record. The largest crop prior to this was 58,600 tons in 1956. Almond orchards have received their last irrigation and in many orchards the ground has been prepared for harvest. The hot, dry weather has helped the crop. On early varieties hulls have opened freely and a few have been harvested. This is one of the earliest seasons of record for harvest.

WALNUTS: Production of walnuts in California and Oregon is estimated at 68,400 tons, 23 percent below last year's record crop, and 7 percent below average. California's walnuts, particularly late varieties, were hurt by the hot weather during June and July. Blight has shown up in Oregon's walnuts since July 1 and has been a factor in a heavy drop of nuts. Because of a light set the crop is sizing well.

FILBERTS: The filbert crop in Oregon and Washington is expected to total 10,190 tons, 36 percent larger than last year and 29 percent above average. The crop is about ten days later than last year. Oregon had a heavy aphid infestation prior to the mid-July hot weather. This season Brown Stain disease has been practically non-existent, in contrast to last year when it caused considerable droppage of nuts.

PECANS: Production is forecast at 138 million pounds, 21 percent less than last year, and 8 percent below average. All States east of the Mississippi River expect a smaller crop than last year with their combined production only about half as large as in 1958. West of the Mississippi, all States expect a somewhat larger crop with their production totaling about one-third more than in 1958. The South Carolina crop varies considerably between and within areas, with conditions particularly poor in the Pee Dee area. The set in lower and coastal counties was fair to good but heavy shedding has occurred, possibly as the result of heavy July rainfall. Georgia expects a fairly light crop of the important Stuart variety, especially around and south of Albany. The Schley variety had a good set in central Georgia, but frequent rains have resulted in scab damage. Pecans had a heavy bloom, but because of excessive rainfall during pollination the set was hurt. Casebearer damage has been heavy in many areas. A good portion of the 1959 pecans will come from the areas north of Albany.

Alabama reports a very short crop in the important coastal counties of Baldwin and Mobile. The south central areas also have a poor crop but in the southeastern and central parts of the State the crop is somewhat better. In many southern counties, seedlings are the only trees with nuts. Mississippi pecans suffered from freeze damage, poor bloom and droppage of nuts. Best prospects this year are in the Delta. Success and seedling varieties have a better crop than Stuarts. Arkansas expects a good crop although worms and disease were causing a heavy drop of nuts at report time. Louisiana has had adequate or excessive rainfall this season. Nuts are filling well but some areas have a heavy drop, particularly on improved varieties. Oklahoma's crop shows a great amount of variation, particularly in the south central part of the State. In east Texas and along the upper coast, prospects are generally better than last year, but in south central Texas a near failure is reported for the second consecutive year. Throughout the north central part of the State the crop is spotty and is expected to be less than last year. In the San Saba area, production will be limited mostly to uplands. Around Uvalde a good crop is in prospect. New Mexico trees have a good set of pecans, with both the trees and nuts showing good condition.

POTATOES: The late summer potato crop is now estimated at 33,664,000 hundredweight, 1 percent above the July 1 forecast, but still 2 percent below the relatively large 1958 crop. Growing conditions were generally favorable during the month except in the Idaho-Eastern Oregon producing areas where hot weather caused some crop damage. Rainfall was unusually heavy in the Northeastern producing States, especially on Long Island, New York, and in New Jersey.

On Long Island, New York, prospects continue favorable. Rainfall was excessive during July with some stations recording 7 inches. Drying weather during the last week of the month made it possible for growers to combat a

heavy build-up of aphids. Digging was slowed appreciably by wet fields, but picked up during the last week of the month. Digging in New Jersey was also slowed by heavy rains during the last half of July, but some growers had about one-fifth of their acreage dug by early August. Harvest of the late summer Cobbler crop in Pennsylvania is now in full swing. Tuber size has been smaller than expected earlier because of lack of moisture and high temperatures earlier in the season. In Bay County, Michigan, harvest is well advanced. Yields from early plantings were reduced substantially because of dry weather in late June and July. However, recent rains have improved prospects for the late plantings in this area. The Wisconsin crop made generally satisfactory progress during the month with digging getting underway in late July. In Minnesota, harvest of the late summer crop is now general. Yields are running below last year because of hot weather in June and part of July.

In Colorado, a few fields have been dug for chippers but digging is not expected to be general until mid-August. Harvest of Reds in Idaho got underway about mid-July, and digging of Long Whites and Gems became active late in the month. Temperatures in the Oregon-Idaho late summer areas were unusually severe during July running much above normal for three weeks. Malheur County, Oregon, reported some damage to Russets. In Umatilla and Morrow Counties, harvest was in full swing in early August. In the Yakima Valley of Washington, harvest is progressing rapidly. Digging of Whites was in full swing the last part of July and Russets got started the last week of the month. In the Columbia Basin, digging of Whites became active the last week of July with Russets expected to follow in early August. In California, late summer harvest has been rapid, especially in the important Stockton Delta area. However, in other areas of the State digging is only slightly ahead of the normal schedule. Tuber size is smaller than a year ago, but quality is good.

The first forecast of the fall potato crop is for a harvest of 168,957,000 hundredweight, 8 percent below the relatively large 1958 crop, but still 11 percent above the 1949-57 average. The fall crop made generally good progress during the month, although unusually hot weather in Idaho and Eastern Oregon caused some damage. July rainfall in the San Luis Valley was much below normal and irrigation in that area was heavy. Drought conditions continued in South Dakota, but moisture was generally adequate in the other fall crop States. Harvest is expected to be about on schedule in all areas except Idaho where the crop is considered about two weeks late.

Production in 8 Eastern fall States is placed at 62,179,000 hundredweight, 5 percent below 1958 but still fractionally above average. In 9 Central States, the fall crop is placed at 39,806,000 hundredweight, 9 percent below a year earlier but 4 percent above average. In 9 Western fall States, production is placed at 66,972,000 hundredweight, 9 percent below the 1958 crop, but over one-fourth above average.

In Aroostook County, Maine, most potato fields show normally good stands and growth, although top growth is somewhat smaller than usual. A heavy bloom has been reported this year. Many fields were dry on August 1, although some areas received rainfall in late July. On Long Island, New York, fall potatoes made generally good progress during the month. Rainfall was

unusually heavy making it difficult to carry out adequate spray operations. In Upstate New York, acreage was generally planted at an early date this year and fields were well advanced on August 1. Hot, dry weather occurred during the last part of July, but heavy early season rainfall has provided a good reserve of soil moisture. Progress of the Pennsylvania crop during July was varied. Good rains occurred during July in the important Allentown area of Lehigh County, but on the outer perimeter of the county many fields received little or no rainfall. Growing conditions were favorable in Potter County and in the Erie Belt, but moisture was short along the Delaware River Basin.

In Ohio, development of the fall crop was favorable during the month although considerable hail damage was reported in the Celeryville area. Harvest got underway in the Lake Erie area about mid-July. In Michigan, rainfall in late July improved crop prospects but indicated yields are below 1958 because of dry weather in June and early July. In Wisconsin, the crop is making good progress despite below average moisture conditions on August 1. In Clay County, Minnesota, unusually heavy rains caused some crop losses. In the Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota, potato fields were about through blooming in early August. Crop condition was satisfactory, but additional moisture is needed. The commercial potato area from Grand Forks northward got heavy rains during the first week of August. Drought conditions continued in South Dakota on August 1, but abandonment has been about average. The Nebraska crop is looking very good.

In Colorado, August 1 prospects were well below the unusually favorable yields realized in 1958. In the San Luis Valley, crop development was below normal on August 1. July rainfall in this area was unusually light and pumping operations were extensive. In northern Colorado the fall crop is making good progress. In Idaho, rather extensive frosts in early July in the Upper Snake River Valley, particularly from Idaho Falls north, resulted in a further delay in the crop. Damage was quite varied, ranging from very light to severe. Continued high daytime temperatures from July 10 through the end of the month have also adversely affected the crop. Second growth has already been reported on most of the acreage. The crop is generally classified about two weeks later than in 1958. Frost damage also occurred in Deschutes County, Oregon, during July, resulting in sizable crop losses. Elsewhere in Oregon, the fall crop made generally satisfactory progress during the month. Growing conditions also continued favorable in Washington during July, although the hot weather late in the month caused some minor damage. Prospects are considered about the same as a year ago. In Tulelake, California, lower yields are in prospect this year because of cold weather and frost as late as July 28. However, this has been largely offset by a larger acreage in the higher yielding Salinas Valley.

The early summer crop is now placed at 13,633,000 hundredweight, virtually unchanged from a month ago, 7 percent below 1958, but still 12 percent above average. Production on the Eastern Shore of Virginia turned out somewhat smaller than indicated on July 1, but this was offset by increases in several minor producing States. On the Eastern Shore of Virginia, harvest was virtually complete on August 1, although rains beginning July 11 delayed digging of some late fields. In North Carolina, harvest is well underway.

Some losses occurred in the Hendersonville area because of excessive rainfall, but most of the crop is in generally good condition. In Delaware, harvest was delayed by wet fields, but with clearing weather the last week of July digging progressed rapidly. In Texas, harvest became active in all areas the second week of July. Digging was nearing the half-way mark at the end of the month. Favorable yields were reported. In Southern California harvest has been rapid and most fields should be dug by August 10.

The late spring potato crop was previously estimated at 22,553,000 hundredweight, 7 percent below the 1958 crop and 8 percent below average. Production of early spring potatoes in Florida and Texas is placed at 3,311,000 hundredweight, 30 percent below the 1958 crop. Production of winter potatoes in Florida and California totaled 3,874,000 hundredweight, 22 percent below 1958.

SWEETPOTATOES: The 1959 sweetpotato production is forecast at 17,852,000 hundredweight--2 percent above the 1958 crop but 9 percent below average. The indicated production is 1 percent above the July 1 forecast.

Growing conditions continue generally favorable for the growth and development of the sweetpotato crop. Average yield per acre is indicated at 65.2 hundredweight--slightly below the record high yield of 1958 but 17 percent above average.

In the major commercial growing areas of New Jersey, sweetpotatoes made excellent vine growth during July. Harvest in the early fields, on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, got underway the last half of July, and by August 1, was fairly active. In North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, harvest of good quality sweetpotatoes is underway. The condition of the Louisiana crop is mostly fair to good. Light harvest of early plantings is underway but most of the crop is later than usual and no appreciable volume will be dug until September. Growing conditions in Texas are favorable and the sweetpotato crop is making satisfactory progress. Light harvest started in east Texas the last of August but volume supplies will not be available until late September and October. California sweetpotatoes are developing well but yield per acre prospects are below those of last year.

HOPS: Production is forecast from August 1 conditions at 52,641,000 pounds. This is 2 percent above the July 1 estimate and 9 percent above both last year and average. Production prospects improved during July in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, but held the same in California.

In Washington, vine growth was excellent during the July 9-27 period of hot weather, and hops bloomed well. However, vine growth tends to be light in the Yakima Valley. Expected start of harvest for the various Washington areas ranges from August 16 to 25. Weather was generally favorable for the Oregon crop. Harvest of early yards in the Willamette Valley is expected to begin about August 15. Idaho expects a crop of excellent quality. Harvest of Early Clusters is expected to start about August 21, and of Late Clusters, September 1-5. Development of the California crop has been satisfactory. With the hot weather, red spider mites have posed a threat but controls have been effective. Mildew has not been a problem. Harvest is expected to start about mid-August.

SUGAR BEETS: A record sugar beet crop of 16,075,000 tons is estimated as of August 1. This is 1 percent above the forecast of a month ago and 3.7 percent above the previous record of 15,505,000 tons produced in 1957. The indicated yield of 17.8 tons is also a record, topping the previous record of 17.7 tons for 1957 by 0.1 ton.

Growing conditions were favorable in July except in isolated areas. In the eastern edge of the belt, blocking and thinning of the crop was completed ahead of schedule and late July rains brought needed moisture to put the crop in good shape. Growing conditions in the Red River Valley have been good except for excessive July rainfall in Clay County, Minnesota, where yield prospects are down from a month ago. Warm July weather made heavy demands on irrigation water in South Dakota, Nebraska, and most of the Mountain States but except for South Dakota, Wyoming, and Nebraska, irrigation supplies are expected to be adequate. In these States irrigation water in some areas could become scarce before the end of the season if natural rainfall is short. As was the case in the Mountain States, hot, dry July weather made heavy demands on irrigation facilities in Washington and Oregon but promoted good growth. A break in the canal in the Kittitas Valley resulted in some beets getting insufficient water during the hot spell and yields suffered. In California, prospects continued good. Insect and disease damage was at a minimum. Harvest is getting well under way in the southern part of the State and in the San Joaquin Valley. Harvest of the Imperial Valley crop has been completed with both yields and sugar content reported as good.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: The estimated production of sugarcane for sugar and seed remains unchanged from July 1 at a record 8,048,000 tons. Growing conditions in Florida have been good to date and excellent yields are in prospect if weather remains favorable. Frequent heavy showers in Louisiana during the month resulted in rapid growth of cane and tended to shade out grass in fields which did not get their final cultivation. Borers are present in some areas and spraying is under way.

PASTURES: Condition of United States pastures on August 1 was 78 percent of normal--11 percentage points below the near record high condition of a year earlier, but 1 point above the 1948-57 average for August 1. High temperatures and lack of moisture during July deteriorated pastures over New York and Pennsylvania, across most of the North Central region, Northern Great Plains States and most of the West. In contrast, timely rains and below normal temperatures in July resulted in contraseasonal pasture improvement over much of the southern half of the country from the Atlantic Coast through the Southern Great Plains and Southern Rocky Mountain States.

August 1 pasture conditions in the North Atlantic region reflected sharp variations in July growing conditions. In New York, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, and Vermont, hot, dry July weather sharply reduced pasture feed so that supplemental feeding was necessary in some areas. In other North Atlantic States, rainfall was ample during July resulting in good grass growth and excellent livestock feed. However, pasture conditions in all North Atlantic States were below the lush conditions of August 1 a year ago.

In the South Atlantic region, grass feed improved during July, and August 1 conditions were above average in all States except West Virginia. However, in all States of the area, pasture conditions were below last year's excellent grazing. Heavy rains during the last half of July resulted in substantial improvements in pastures that were generally short and dry on July 1 in the Carolinas, Virginia, and Delaware. In West Virginia, rains late in July should improve dry and burned grass feed and provide better grazing through August.

High temperatures and short soil moisture during July sharply reduced grass feed over the North Central section of the country. Hard hit were the Dakotas, where pasture feed was already short and dry, and southern Minnesota. August 1 pasture condition in these States dropped 13 to 17 points below a month earlier. Another area where pastures dried up sharply during July encompassed northeastern Missouri, southern Illinois, and southern Michigan, with western Indiana affected to a lesser extent. Pasture conditions declined during July in all other States of this area except Kansas, where above normal July precipitation improved August 1 pasture feed.

The South Central was the only region where pastures were above the very favorable condition of a year ago. The August 1 condition was the highest for the date since 1950 and was 18 points above average. Pastures were uniformly good in all States other than Kentucky, where at least average feed was available for August 1. In Oklahoma, condition was 91 percent and one of the most favorable of records while in Texas, condition at 90 percent, was the most favorable for the date since 1941.

Continuing lack of moisture and high temperatures in late July resulted in further deterioration in pasture feed in the West. New Mexico and Arizona were the only States in that region where pastures had improved by August 1 due to beneficial rains. California pastures showed no change during July but were in the poorest August 1 condition since 1939. In the Pacific Northwest, Montana, Utah, and Nevada, August 1 conditions declined 3 to 12 percentage points from July 1 and were supplying below average feed. In Wyoming and Colorado, August 1 pasture feed was about average for the date.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,938 million eggs during July--1 percent more than July 1958. Increases of 14 percent in the South Atlantic and 4 percent in the South Central and the West more than offset decreases of 4 percent in the North Atlantic and 3 percent in the West North Central. In the East North Central States, July egg production was about the same as a year earlier. Aggregate egg production January through July was 4 percent above the same period last year.

The rate of egg production per layer during July was 17.9, compared with 17.5 eggs in July 1958. This was a record high for the month. The rate of lay was above last year in all regions except in the West North Central, where it was about the same as last year. Increases were 5 percent in the South Atlantic, 4 percent in the East North Central, 3 percent in the South Central, and 1 percent in the North Atlantic and the West. The rate of lay per layer during the first 7 months of 1959 was 126, compared with 123 eggs last year.

Laying flocks had 276,358,000 layers during July, compared with 279,286,000 in July 1958, a decrease of 1 percent. Decreases of 5 percent in the North Atlantic and 3 percent in the East North Central and the West North Central States were nearly offset by increases of 8 percent in the South Atlantic, 3 percent in the Western, and 1 percent in the South Central States.

The number of layers on August 1, 1959 totaled 276,513,000--1 percent less than August 1 last year. Decreases were 5 percent in the North Atlantic and the East North Central and 4 percent in the West North Central. These decreases were partially offset by increases of 8 percent in the South Atlantic and 4 percent in the West. Layer numbers in the South Central States were about the same as last year.

The rate of lay on August 1, 1959 was 56.1 eggs per 100 layers, compared with 54.9 eggs on August 1, 1958. Increases were 6 percent in the South Atlantic, 4 percent in the South Central, 3 percent in East North Central, and 1 percent in the West North Central and the West. The rate of lay was about the same as last year in the North Atlantic Region.

Pullets not of laying age on August 1 totaled 160,590,000--12 percent below a year ago. Decreases from last year were 15 percent in the West North Central, 14 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central, 12 percent in the South Central, and 10 percent in the West. In the South Atlantic there was an increase of 9 percent. The January-June hatch of egg-type chicks was 6 percent below a year earlier, and the preliminary estimate of chickens raised on farms in 1959 is 7 percent less than the number raised in 1958.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms August 1 totaled 437 million -- about 5 percent below a year earlier and 14 percent below average. This is the smallest August 1 number of potential layers on farms since estimates began in 1938. Decreases from 1958 were 10 percent in the West North Central, 8 percent in North Atlantic and the East North Central States, and 4 percent in the South Central. The South Atlantic Region recorded an 8 percent increase while in the West there was no change. On August 1 about 37 percent of the potential layers were not of laying age, compared with 39 percent last year.

Prices received by producers for eggs in mid-July averaged 30.2 cents a dozen, compared with 24.9 cents a month earlier and 36.8 cents a year earlier. Mid-July prices received by producers were the lowest for the date since July 1942. Receipts of top quality eggs during July were moderate.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, AUGUST 1

Year	North Atlantic	E.North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, AUGUST 1						
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1948-57 (Av.)	48,306	52,371	72,279	27,442	45,014	31,150	276,562
1958	50,091	54,302	71,039	29,948	39,731	35,142	280,253
1959	47,674	51,827	68,445	32,381	39,713	36,473	276,513
	PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, AUGUST 1						
1948-57 (Av.)	35,413	51,466	75,704	21,083	32,667	18,013	234,351
1958	25,939	38,642	63,591	17,925	22,991	13,131	182,219
1959	22,372	33,385	53,278	19,484	20,244	11,827	160,590
	POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, AUGUST 1						
1948-57 (Av.)	83,719	103,836	147,983	48,530	77,680	49,163	510,912
1958	76,030	92,944	134,630	47,873	62,722	48,273	462,472
1959	70,046	85,212	121,723	51,865	59,957	48,300	437,103
	EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, AUGUST 1 1/						
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1948-57 (Av.)	51.4	49.9	50.3	45.2	42.0	54.2	49.0
1958	56.0	55.0	55.9	51.8	48.4	60.8	54.9
1959	56.2	56.9	56.6	54.8	50.5	61.3	56.1

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

and demand was active throughout the month. Ordinary and poor quality lots met slow sale and were difficult to move.

Producers received an average of 15.4 cents per pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-July, compared with 15.1 cents in mid-June and 18.7 cents in July 1958. Farm chickens averaged 10.8 cents in mid-July, compared with 15.2 cents in July 1958. Commercial broilers were 16.1 cents in mid-July, compared with 19.3 cents a year earlier. Prices moved within a narrow range during the month. Marketings were fully ample for the slow demand. The movement of hens off farms was light during July. Prices were generally unchanged during the month.

Turkey prices at mid-July averaged 22.4 cents per pound live weight, compared with 22.5 cents a month earlier and 24.5 cents for July 1958. The main feature in the turkey market during July was the decline in the prices of heavy toms which accompanied larger offerings of the new crop. During the last week in July the decline for heavy toms amounted to 3 to 3½ cents per pound in New York and 3½ cents in Chicago. The prices for fryer-roaster sizes at the close of the month in New York and Chicago were about 1 cent per pound lower than at the beginning of the month.

The cost of the U. S. farm poultry ration in mid-July was $3.43 per 100 pounds, up 1.0 cent from June, but down 7.0 cents from a year earlier. Average cost of broiler growing mash on July 15 was $4.85 per one hundred pounds, compared with $4.87 a month earlier and $5.08 a year earlier. Average cost of turkey growing mash was $4.82 per one hundred pounds, compared with $4.88 last month and $4.99 for mid-July of 1958.

The egg-feed, farm chicken-feed, broiler-feed, and turkey-feed price relationships were all less favorable to producers than a year earlier.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES,
JULY 1959 1/
(In millions of pounds)

State	July average 1948-57	July 1958	June 1959	July 1959	State	July average 1948-57	July 1958	June 1959	July 1959
N.Y.	807	843	984	821	Ga.	104	101	98	97
N.J.	92	89	99	93	Ky.	259	269	263	270
Pa.	513	556	623	566	Tenn.	242	242	232	238
Ohio	515	475	505	462	Ala.	119	103	102	101
Ind.	366	345	346	331	Miss.	145	138	142	141
Ill.	482	462	462	443	Ark.	127	110	113	113
Mich.	504	500	527	486	Okla.	173	144	150	145
Wis.	1,490	1,568	1,763	1,494	Texas	286	257	249	255
Minn.	753	826	966	782	Mont.	57	52	51	48
Iowa	597	583	599	557	Idaho	133	149	157	154
Mo.	412	385	384	383	Wyo.	23	21	21	21
N.Dak.	206	192	216	193	Colo.	86	78	78	75
S.Dak.	153	153	155	146	Utah	64	67	70	69
Nebr.	230	209	220	196	Wash.	169	174	183	170
Kans.	220	175	186	171	Oreg.	125	114	119	115
Md.	112	129	129	129	Calif.	600	675	689	708
Va.	190	192	190	188	Other				
W.Va.	82	77	78	76	States	724	788	795	776
N.C.	151	156	158	159					
S.C.	54	53	50	52	U. S.	11,365	11,450	12,152	11,224

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CORN, ALL 1/

State	Yield per acre: Average 1948-57	Yield per acre: 1958	Yield per acre: Indicated 1959	Production: Average 1948-57	Production: 1958	Production: Indicated 1959
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	35.1	41.0	39.0	453	451	390
N.H.	44.3	49.0	47.0	516	539	517
Vt.	48.4	52.0	50.0	2,947	3,120	3,150
Mass.	49.3	54.0	53.0	1,572	1,620	1,643
R.I.	42.4	47.0	44.0	284	282	264
Conn.	46.5	53.0	51.0	1,802	2,120	2,040
N.Y.	46.3	50.0	54.0	31,291	33,400	34,992
N.J.	47.5	68.0	68.0	8,881	10,608	12,512
Pa.	47.6	65.5	62.0	62,904	82,202	79,360
Ohio	55.4	60.0	63.0	198,233	202,560	255,213
Ind.	54.2	63.0	65.0	252,458	277,389	354,900
Ill.	57.2	69.0	63.0	509,193	598,920	645,246
Mich.	45.7	56.0	52.0	81,781	106,344	116,532
Wis.	53.6	52.5	61.0	139,836	140,962	170,312
Minn.	48.4	54.5	57.0	268,215	312,448	395,010
Iowa	53.3	65.5	62.0	566,066	669,279	753,858
Mo.	38.8	56.0	48.0	155,480	180,712	213,744
N.Dak.	21.7	18.5	21.0	26,862	25,068	29,022
S.Dak.	28.0	27.0	18.0	108,551	105,192	74,340
Nebr.	31.2	51.5	43.0	204,872	279,851	299,108
Kans.	25.4	42.0	35.0	55,554	73,122	67,025
Del.	43.4	65.0	53.0	6,760	8,580	8,586
Md.	45.4	62.0	53.0	21,820	27,776	26,606
Va.	38.0	53.0	43.0	35,357	40,969	36,550
W.Va.	42.0	55.0	48.0	8,776	8,305	7,536
N.C.	31.0	44.0	43.0	65,521	82,192	86,731
S.C.	20.2	31.0	28.0	24,103	28,954	26,152
Ga.	18.5	32.0	25.0	54,176	86,752	73,200
Fla.	17.0	26.0	24.0	10,031	14,924	15,144
Ky.	37.2	49.0	45.0	76,202	75,303	82,845
Tenn.	29.3	39.0	38.0	55,944	59,748	61,142
Ala.	20.8	32.0	23.0	49,947	66,848	51,405
Miss.	22.2	30.5	29.0	39,642	44,469	41,006
Ark.	21.8	32.0	34.0	19,440	14,688	13,906
La.	21.3	28.0	29.0	14,559	15,960	15,718
Okla.	18.7	30.0	32.0	12,966	9,000	8,352
Texas	19.0	24.5	27.5	41,073	42,973	42,928
Mont.	16.8	18.0	15.0	2,914	3,168	2,505
Idaho	58.6	68.0	68.0	2,441	4,216	4,964
Wyo.	20.8	30.0	26.0	1,205	1,830	1,586
Colo.	31.8	51.5	45.0	15,511	26,471	23,130
N.Mex.	18.6	31.0	28.0	1,145	1,457	1,400
Ariz.	19.3	32.5	35.0	744	1,170	1,225
Utah	46.6	58.0	55.0	1,754	2,668	2,695
Nev.	39.8	55.0	50.0	125	220	200
Wash.	64.8	70.0	70.0	1,902	3,990	5,740
Oreg.	50.6	70.0	66.0	1,557	3,150	4,290
Calif.	51.0	73.0	75.0	7,696	17,374	18,750
U.S.	40.6	51.7	49.5	3,251,064	3,799,844	4,173,470

1/ Grain equivalent on acreage for all purposes.

WINTER WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N. Y.	29.3	34.5	30.0	10,957	9,212	8,250
N. J.	26.2	34.0	30.0	1,778	1,768	1,500
Pa.	24.0	30.0	25.5	18,187	16,920	13,668
Ohio	24.6	31.0	24.0	48,335	46,345	32,640
Ind.	24.8	32.0	26.0	35,830	40,992	31,980
Ill.	25.6	31.5	25.5	44,206	54,180	42,993
Mich.	27.6	38.0	31.0	32,935	41,800	35,123
Wis.	24.9	35.0	30.0	700	1,015	1,020
Minn.	20.5	31.0	23.0	1,103	961	736
Iowa	21.8	35.0	20.0	3,670	5,250	2,920
Mo.	23.6	28.0	24.0	35,537	40,488	37,824
S. Dak.	16.2	34.5	14.0	5,384	17,250	6,090
Nebr.	20.7	33.0	22.0	75,137	113,355	69,520
Kans.	15.6	27.5	20.0	169,289	291,252	207,580
Del.	21.6	25.5	27.0	972	714	702
Md.	21.6	25.5	23.5	5,038	4,233	4,018
Va.	21.6	26.0	24.0	7,184	6,162	6,600
W. Va.	21.0	27.5	25.0	1,111	770	625
N. C.	19.6	23.5	23.5	7,326	7,614	9,894
S. C.	17.6	22.0	21.0	2,971	3,124	4,032
Ga.	16.7	23.0	21.0	2,099	1,633	2,100
Ky.	19.7	23.5	25.0	4,761	3,948	4,750
Tenn.	17.1	20.0	22.0	4,046	2,660	3,740
Ala.	19.0	23.0	22.0	707	2,300	1,430
Miss.	23.2	17.0	28.0	731	1,904	1,120
Ark.	19.3	20.0	26.0	1,295	2,340	3,640
Ia.	1/ 19.3	16.0	22.0	1/ 806	672	1,210
Okla.	12.8	26.0	19.0	64,925	115,440	86,051
Texas	10.9	22.0	17.0	35,358	73,040	56,440
Mont.	21.8	27.0	24.0	34,091	63,369	44,496
Idaho	25.4	30.5	29.5	19,402	20,496	20,208
Wyo.	18.0	28.0	21.0	4,734	7,280	4,641
Colo.	15.8	25.5	21.0	35,421	69,232	56,448
N. Mex.	8.0	19.5	17.5	1,652	3,724	3,570
Ariz.	27.5	32.0	35.0	903	3,904	3,500
Utah	16.5	14.5	16.0	4,942	3,030	3,008
Nev.	27.7	37.0	35.0	109	222	210
Wash.	29.7	37.0	36.0	59,207	67,858	63,396
Oreg.	28.7	35.0	32.5	22,205	25,305	23,498
Calif.	19.8	22.0	22.0	10,305	8,162	8,162
U. S.	19.2	28.4	22.4	814,784	1,179,924	909,333

1/ Short-time average.

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
Wis.	24.2	32.0	26.0	1,204	1,056	832
Minn.	17.8	31.5	24.0	14,281	23,814	22,488
Iowa	19.6	28.0	22.0	291	336	308
N. Dak.	13.6	23.0	15.0	90,652	127,765	84,990
S. Dak.	10.8	21.0	6.0	27,301	36,981	7,926
Nebr.	12.8	19.0	15.0	664	95	165
Mont.	15.8	18.5	15.5	52,738	36,500	36,394
Idaho	33.8	39.0	39.0	20,882	21,996	21,099
Wyo.	17.1	21.0	15.0	1,242	840	675
Colo.	19.0	20.5	19.0	1,610	1,004	665
N. Mex.	14.8	19.0	16.0	243	114	80
Utah	32.6	35.5	32.0	2,810	2,556	2,272
Nev.	30.0	38.0	34.0	364	532	476
Wash.	24.6	23.0	31.0	11,664	3,933	7,409
Oreg.	26.4	27.5	26.0	5,107	2,695	2,990
U. S.	15.4	23.4	16.6	31,167	260,217	188,769

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
Minn.	14.2	30.0	24.0	818	570	720
N. Dak.	12.0	24.0	17.0	23,000	19,176	18,071
S. Dak.	10.4	21.0	5.0	2,359	1,491	355
Mont.	1/17.0	21.0	16.0	1/ 8,157	840	1,712
U. S.	12.2	23.8	16.4	29,439	22,077	20,858

1/ Short-time average. Included with "other spring" wheat prior to 1954.

WHEAT: PRODUCTION BY CLASSES, FOR THE UNITED STATES

Year	Winter		Spring		White (Winter & Spring)	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/		
Average	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
1948-57:	503,422	185,342	193,023	29,895	163,708	1,075,391
1958 :	834,814	197,525	321,610	22,375	175,894	1,462,218
1959 2/:	606,078	168,335	157,642	21,201	165,704	1,118,960

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.
2/ Indicated August 1, 1959.

OATS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	42.0	45.0	47.0	3,454	3,015	3,196
N.H.	36.9	43.0	41.0	78	43	41
Vt.	35.7	38.0	39.0	686	456	468
Mass.	36.9	43.0	41.0	108	86	82
Conn.	32.8	39.0	38.0	65	39	38
N.Y.	41.0	52.0	54.0	28,320	31,980	31,860
N.J.	36.6	38.5	41.0	1,301	1,001	1,107
Pa.	37.5	43.5	44.0	28,462	31,712	32,736
Ohio	41.4	52.0	47.0	47,436	56,680	51,747
Ind.	39.6	51.0	37.0	49,614	46,002	32,042
Ill.	42.4	55.0	40.0	141,331	137,005	89,680
Mich.	37.0	51.0	38.0	47,625	53,856	36,936
Wis.	46.1	58.0	48.0	131,430	153,178	124,224
Minn.	38.5	54.0	44.0	186,255	211,464	167,156
Iowa	37.4	47.0	41.0	219,274	224,190	181,876
Mo.	28.6	32.0	25.0	37,121	22,272	18,975
N.Dak.	27.2	39.0	24.0	51,432	75,036	43,416
S.Dak.	27.8	39.0	18.0	92,400	121,953	36,594
Nebr.	23.6	35.0	24.0	50,518	48,090	29,688
Kans.	23.5	26.0	23.0	23,653	13,416	15,433
Del.	34.4	38.5	38.0	271	231	228
Md.	36.1	36.5	37.0	2,052	1,788	1,702
Va.	34.2	37.0	38.0	4,358	3,737	4,560
W.Va.	33.0	35.0	37.0	1,294	945	1,073
N.C.	32.8	31.0	36.0	12,379	10,974	14,004
S.C.	29.0	33.0	32.0	14,038	13,101	13,600
Ga.	28.0	33.0	32.0	11,412	9,108	8,288
Fla.	21.8	27.0	26.0	584	810	702
Ky.	27.7	31.0	32.0	1,993	1,116	1,280
Tenn.	28.4	30.0	32.0	5,719	4,500	4,896
Ala.	27.7	31.0	30.0	3,461	2,976	3,360
Miss.	34.0	33.0	44.0	8,570	4,389	8,360
Ark.	32.7	28.0	36.0	9,329	6,692	6,012
La.	29.0	26.0	31.0	2,358	1,352	2,263
Okla.	19.2	30.5	25.5	11,259	22,296	10,990
Texas	21.0	30.0	22.0	24,373	53,130	24,156
Mont.	33.6	38.0	32.0	8,954	9,348	8,352
Idaho	44.8	50.0	46.0	8,435	9,100	7,268
Wyo.	30.5	38.0	32.0	3,938	4,408	3,712
Colo.	30.9	32.5	29.5	5,000	4,582	3,245
N.Mex.	23.0	35.0	32.0	506	595	608
Ariz.	46.9	50.0	60.0	491	450	600
Utah	46.2	47.0	46.0	1,854	1,692	1,564
Nev.	41.8	40.0	38.0	241	160	114
Wash.	46.8	40.0	45.0	7,590	6,560	6,345
Oreg.	32.3	34.0	32.0	9,635	10,574	8,256
Calif.	31.1	31.0	30.0	5,779	6,076	5,700
U. S.	34.9	44.7	36.4	1,306,458	1,422,164	1,048,533

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N. Y.	16.2	17.0	17.0	100	102	102
N. J.	18.9	25.0	24.0	555	1,125	984
Pa.	17.3	22.0	20.0	381	330	280
Ohio	22.5	26.0	26.0	24,800	37,466	36,998
Ind.	22.9	26.5	27.0	41,410	58,432	58,941
Ill.	24.2	28.0	26.0	96,964	140,364	124,202
Mich.	20.5	23.0	22.0	2,668	6,095	4,730
Wis.	14.8	14.5	15.5	830	1,740	1,364
Minn.	19.0	17.5	18.5	30,879	53,935	40,404
Iowa	22.8	25.5	26.0	44,343	78,668	61,698
Mo.	19.0	26.0	25.0	27,917	55,432	55,000
N. Dak.	13.6	13.5	15.0	953	3,672	3,345
S. Dak.	15.0	11.5	9.0	1,712	2,978	1,278
Nebr.	20.6	30.0	27.0	1,919	6,180	3,564
Kans.	11.8	22.0	21.0	4,094	9,262	8,610
Del.	16.8	22.5	21.0	1,529	3,622	3,507
Md.	18.0	22.0	20.0	2,136	4,246	4,000
Va.	17.8	22.5	22.0	3,274	6,052	6,094
N. C.	16.8	23.0	23.0	5,426	10,212	10,971
S. C.	12.0	15.5	15.5	1,782	5,611	6,060
Ga.	11.1	12.5	13.5	536	1,125	1,107
Fla.	1/ 19.3	25.0	24.0	1/ 424	1,150	1,104
Ky.	18.0	24.5	24.0	2,286	3,871	3,360
Tenn.	18.4	23.5	24.0	3,554	6,486	6,960
Ala.	19.3	22.5	22.0	1,646	2,970	3,146
Miss.	16.2	23.0	24.0	7,013	18,400	20,736
Ark.	18.0	24.5	25.5	15,163	49,637	56,432
La.	17.4	22.0	23.0	1,196	2,860	3,174
Okla.	11.8	22.5	22.0	455	1,012	1,188
Texas	1/ 18.9	26.0	28.0	106	1,378	2,100
U. S.	21.0	24.2	24.2	326,020	574,413	531,439

1/ Short-time average.

BARLEY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	30.3	32.0	32.0	85	32	32
N.Y.	32.9	44.0	35.0	2,208	1,672	910
N.J.	37.2	42.0	32.0	752	1,302	832
Pa.	37.3	40.0	25.0	6,884	9,600	4,800
Ohio	31.8	37.0	31.0	1,902	3,552	2,139
Ind.	28.8	31.0	29.0	1,396	2,263	1,653
Ill.	30.8	29.0	25.0	2,190	3,567	2,225
Mich.	31.6	45.0	33.0	3,175	3,960	3,168
Wis.	36.1	43.5	37.0	4,746	1,914	1,813
Minn.	26.1	36.0	30.0	29,356	30,960	29,940
Iowa	27.9	37.0	34.0	755	814	646
Mo.	25.0	26.0	25.5	5,629	7,566	5,355
N.Dak.	21.4	28.0	19.0	56,793	108,724	75,259
S.Dak.	18.2	30.5	11.0	14,192	15,646	4,290
Nebr.	19.5	27.5	22.0	4,855	6,435	7,106
Kans.	17.4	27.0	24.5	6,747	18,009	18,792
Del.	31.6	31.5	37.0	399	441	555
Md.	34.6	35.5	33.0	2,810	3,124	2,772
Va.	33.8	34.5	36.0	3,343	4,036	4,176
W.Va.	32.7	38.0	33.0	417	494	330
N.C.	29.9	32.5	37.0	1,449	1,982	2,590
S.C.	24.4	28.0	27.0	585	1,064	1,215
Ga.	23.9	29.0	29.0	189	290	377
Ky.	26.2	28.0	28.0	2,205	2,352	1,960
Tenn.	19.6	22.5	23.0	1,542	1,395	1,426
Miss.	1/ 26.4	19.0	24.0	241	57	144
Ark.	22.3	19.5	22.0	445	292	242
Okla.	15.9	29.0	21.0	2,303	15,109	11,277
Texas	16.0	23.0	19.5	2,206	10,143	6,884
Mont.	27.0	31.0	26.0	24,847	49,073	46,098
Idaho	33.6	35.0	31.5	14,696	19,775	16,726
Wyo.	29.4	37.0	32.0	3,687	3,811	3,264
Colo.	25.0	30.0	26.0	11,474	12,900	14,534
N.Mex.	27.9	40.0	35.0	613	1,200	1,225
Ariz.	54.2	58.0	60.0	8,635	9,396	10,200
Utah	43.4	41.0	43.0	6,470	7,257	7,310
Nev.	36.3	40.0	35.0	713	720	700
Wash.	34.6	31.5	36.0	12,183	22,144	25,560
Oreg.	34.8	34.0	33.0	14,466	19,890	19,107
Calif.	35.5	36.5	39.0	60,693	67,488	69,225
U. S.	27.5	31.6	27.0	318,301	470,449	406,857

1/ Short-time average.

State	RYE Yield per acre			RYE Production			SORGHUM GRAIN Production		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Preliminary 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Preliminary 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N. Y.	19.9	24.0	23.0	286	384	322	---	---	---
N. J.	19.5	24.0	24.0	225	384	312	---	---	---
Pa.	18.5	26.0	23.0	314	728	460	---	---	---
Ohio	18.0	22.0	18.0	476	726	432	---	---	---
Ind.	15.6	20.0	19.0	1,114	1,140	950	188	1,595	550
Ill.	15.3	17.5	17.0	1,015	1,085	1,156	128	1,200	500
Mich.	15.4	19.5	19.0	827	975	912	---	---	---
Wis.	12.4	15.0	13.5	773	390	364	---	---	---
Minn.	14.8	19.5	17.0	2,072	1,170	1,088	---	---	---
Iowa	15.4	20.0	16.0	192	280	128	1,759	13,090	3,200
Mo.	13.4	18.0	15.5	646	900	542	3,902	35,088	21,792
N. Dak.	14.0	18.5	13.0	3,930	6,549	2,847	---	---	---
S. Dak.	13.3	23.0	10.0	3,934	5,497	1,270	1,313	5,586	1,932
Nebr.	9.9	17.0	13.0	1,800	2,822	1,937	12,922	81,552	49,058
Kans.	11.0	17.0	15.0	689	2,414	1,830	44,988	128,964	91,442
Del.	15.8	15.5	20.0	236	232	260	---	---	---
Md.	17.0	16.5	21.0	268	314	378	---	---	---
Va.	15.8	18.5	19.0	314	388	399	1/ 302	350	363
N. C.	13.4	14.0	15.0	276	294	375	1,378	3,445	3,255
S. C.	11.2	14.0	14.0	120	168	210	145	450	418
Ga.	10.0	12.5	12.5	78	162	200	1/ 581	888	693
Ky.	14.4	19.0	18.0	382	285	234	1/ 618	1,980	945
Tenn.	10.9	12.5	13.0	251	138	169	1/ 529	1,888	1,440
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	559	912	600
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1/ 257	1,680	990
Ark.	---	---	---	---	---	---	963	3,286	1,650
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	94	600	338
Okla.	7.2	11.0	11.0	580	1,243	792	10,778	18,460	16,169
Texas	7.8	13.0	9.0	223	338	135	113,524	273,066	276,912
Mont.	12.3	16.5	16.0	162	280	256	---	---	---
Idaho	14.8	17.0	16.5	62	51	66	---	---	---
Wyo.	10.5	15.0	11.0	71	90	88	---	---	---
Colo.	8.2	14.0	12.0	256	532	540	4,450	12,454	5,922
N. Mex.	10.4	14.0	14.0	50	98	98	4,824	8,085	7,590
Ariz.	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,604	4,836	4,935
Utah	9.4	10.0	10.0	50	50	50	---	---	---
Wash.	12.7	20.0	19.0	463	1,900	1,805	---	---	---
Oreg.	13.5	14.5	14.5	277	348	261	---	---	---
Calif.	11.6	13.0	13.0	99	130	130	6,344	15,390	17,700
U. S.	13.2	18.2	14.8	22,534	32,485	20,996	213,109	614,845	508,394

1/ Short-time average.

BROOMCORN

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1948-57	Acreage: Harvested: 1958 1/	Acreage: For harvest 1959	Yield per acre: Average 1948-57	Yield per acre: 1958 1/	Yield per acre: Indicated 1959	Production: Average 1948-57	Production: 1958 1/	Production: Indicated 1959
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Tons	Tons	Tons
Ill.	3.7	1.3	1.0	635	460	600	1,160	300	300
Kans.	7.0	4.0	2.7	242	315	320	850	600	400
Okla.	78	56	46	290	430	430	11,400	12,000	9,900
Texas	52	37	33	275	375	375	7,300	6,900	6,200
Colo.	71	40	48	210	230	300	7,570	4,600	7,200
N.Mex.	46	53	45	230	315	300	5,370	8,300	6,800
U. S.	257	191.3	175.7	260	343	350	33,650	32,700	30,800

1/ Revised.

RICE

State	Yield per acre: Average 1948-57	Yield per acre: 1958	Yield per acre: Indicated 1959	Production: Average 1948-57	Production: 1958	Production: Indicated 1959
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/
Mo.	2/ 2,669	3,100	3,250	2/ 93	115	143
Miss.	2/ 2,694	2,800	2,950	2/ 993	1,092	1,298
Ark.	2,503	3,250	3,325	10,880	10,920	12,735
La.	2,213	2,750	2,800	12,347	11,220	12,684
Texas	2,579	3,150	3,200	13,013	11,938	13,344
Calif.	3,367	4,600	4,200	10,529	11,730	11,886
U. S.	2,579	3,309	3,288	47,747	47,015	52,090

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.
2/ Short-time average.

FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre: Average 1948-57	Yield per acre: 1958	Yield per acre: Indicated 1959	Production: Average 1948-57	Production: 1958	Production: Indicated 1959
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wis.	13.0	15.0	14.0	139	105	98
Minn.	9.4	13.5	10.0	10,928	6,993	4,710
Iowa	12.5	17.5	14.0	650	210	168
N.Dak.	7.7	8.5	6.0	18,799	21,650	13,296
S.Dak.	8.0	12.5	4.5	5,547	8,312	2,574
Texas	5.8	12.0	11.0	753	336	385
Mont.	7.3	9.0	7.0	506	270	175
Ariz.	1/ 26.7	25.0	35.0	270	25	70
Calif.	28.0	36.5	39.0	1,928	1,642	1,755
U. S.	8.5	10.3	6.9	39,700	39,543	23,231

1/ Short-time average.

POPCORN

State	Acreage							
	Planted				Harvested			For harvest
	Average 1948-57	1957	1958 1/	1959	Average 1948-57	1957	1958 1/	1959
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ohio	15,510	16,500	22,000	17,600	15,460	16,000	21,500	17,000
Ind.	26,110	24,000	36,000	28,100	26,110	24,000	32,000	26,900
Ill.	25,510	20,000	30,000	27,000	25,080	19,000	29,000	26,000
Mich.	3,410	4,100	4,500	3,500	3,320	4,000	4,300	3,400
Iowa	26,200	38,000	49,000	20,100	25,600	37,000	47,000	18,800
Mo.	12,950	13,400	16,800	10,000	12,530	13,400	16,100	10,000
Nebr.	11,630	12,500	25,000	15,000	10,800	11,500	24,500	14,500
Kans.	6,070	5,000	5,500	3,300	5,240	4,300	5,100	5,400
Ky.	18,160	11,200	31,500	16,400	17,140	9,900	29,000	15,100
Okla.	11,500	1,000	8,000	800	8,050	500	4,500	600
Texas	3,290	700	7,700	1,500	2,610	400	6,400	800
Other States	2/11,752	6,850	14,250	5,700	2/11,306	5,450	13,740	5,500
U. S.	171,017	153,250	250,250	152,000	162,215	145,450	233,140	144,000

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1948-57	1957	1958 1/	Average 1948-57	1957	1958 1/
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Ohio	2,080	1,800	2,400	32,554	28,800	51,600
Ind.	2,008	1,950	2,500	52,098	46,800	80,000
Ill.	1,755	1,800	2,200	44,108	34,200	63,800
Mich.	1,836	1,600	2,400	6,114	6,400	10,320
Iowa	1,677	1,550	2,000	42,623	57,350	94,000
Mo.	1,615	1,750	2,200	20,641	23,450	35,420
Nebr.	1,658	2,000	2,200	17,990	23,000	53,900
Kans.	1,217	1,450	1,600	6,198	6,235	8,160
Ky.	1,287	1,610	1,990	20,817	15,939	57,710
Okla.	895	1,200	800	6,817	600	3,600
Texas	1,040	1,600	1,010	2,655	640	6,464
Other States	2/1,908	1,934	2,053	2/22,040	10,540	28,202
U. S.	1,675	1,746	2,115	272,562	253,954	493,176

1/ Revised

2/ Delaware, Maryland, Tennessee, Alabama, Idaho and Colorado. Short-time average.

State	ALL HAY: Yield per acre: Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	ALL HAY: Production: Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	PASTURE: Condition August 1: Average 1948-57	1958	1959
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	1.12	1.19	1.16	694	616	570	80	95	90
N.H.	1.29	1.40	1.29	350	310	274	77	96	83
Vt.	1.44	1.60	1.40	1,210	1,207	1,029	80	91	78
Mass.	1.60	1.73	1.50	461	421	353	71	94	91
R.I.	1.73	1.95	1.74	41	39	33	67	95	94
Conn.	1.74	2.01	1.74	403	419	346	71	97	96
N.Y.	1.68	1.90	1.78	5,455	5,855	5,420	72	90	72
N.J.	1.87	2.22	2.07	449	541	502	57	90	80
Pa.	1.52	1.67	1.61	3,364	3,828	3,660	72	90	75
Ohio	1.56	1.74	1.64	3,791	3,862	3,454	83	96	81
Ind.	1.55	1.64	1.62	2,648	2,446	2,291	86	98	78
Ill.	1.76	1.95	1.81	4,558	4,884	4,179	84	96	68
Mich.	1.52	1.54	1.64	3,528	3,176	3,495	85	75	71
Wis.	1.92	2.04	2.16	7,686	8,037	8,586	83	71	81
Minn.	1.73	1.90	1.75	6,613	6,663	6,025	84	81	69
Iowa	1.73	2.11	2.09	6,384	8,057	7,459	83	95	89
Mo.	1.27	1.63	1.39	4,103	5,428	4,259	75	98	73
N.Dak.	1.01	1.04	.89	3,717	3,823	3,173	81	80	55
S.Dak.	.86	1.01	.66	4,364	5,190	3,680	77	80	41
Nebr.	1.10	1.37	1.17	5,800	7,844	6,345	77	97	78
Kans.	1.45	2.13	1.74	3,234	4,605	3,167	73	94	86
Del.	1.43	1.75	1.51	89	93	74	65	98	81
Md.	1.47	1.78	1.59	645	823	679	70	94	73
Va.	1.22	1.52	1.36	1,640	2,034	1,737	75	96	80
W.Va.	1.29	1.45	1.30	982	1,026	884	83	96	70
N.C.	1.04	1.25	1.18	1,221	1,276	1,182	76	91	88
S.C.	.87	1.05	1.05	534	579	541	69	89	86
Ga.	.73	1.02	1.01	679	641	636	76	91	85
Fla.	1.07	1.69	1.68	122	221	217	83	91	90
Ky.	1.28	1.52	1.31	2,215	2,758	2,255	80	98	80
Tenn.	1.11	1.33	1.27	1,769	2,156	1,908	76	94	88
Ala.	.87	1.04	1.00	687	898	882	76	94	84
Miss.	1.19	1.43	1.40	920	1,257	1,200	77	92	88
Ark.	1.09	1.34	1.24	1,134	1,191	1,019	75	94	89
La.	1.24	1.34	1.36	462	605	644	79	88	88
Okla.	1.18	1.57	1.47	1,766	2,038	1,890	72	95	91
Texas	1.04	1.37	1.35	1,753	2,487	2,400	62	79	90
Mont.	1.17	1.36	1.28	2,759	2,996	2,839	80	79	74
Idaho	2.37	2.58	2.30	2,693	3,117	2,760	89	90	84
Wyo.	1.17	1.40	1.24	1,298	1,663	1,452	78	84	79
Colo.	1.65	1.79	1.72	2,352	2,628	2,426	69	89	69
N.Mex.	2.22	2.93	2.69	482	709	637	66	78	76
Ariz.	2.74	3.56	3.74	693	934	991	80	84	81
Utah	2.21	2.36	2.19	1,240	1,403	1,295	80	75	71
Nev.	1.63	1.73	1.58	609	645	422	87	96	68
Wash.	1.94	2.07	2.03	1,559	1,646	1,636	83	66	77
Oreg.	1.77	1.87	1.79	1,813	1,886	1,794	83	88	83
Calif.	3.24	3.47	3.40	6,168	6,963	6,639	79	88	68
U.S.	1.45	1.67	1.54	107,134	121,924	109,339	77	89	78

ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES FOR HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	1.36	1.45	1.30	14	19	17
N.H.	1.78	1.90	1.50	21	40	30
Vt.	1.90	2.10	1.75	124	242	198
Mass.	2.12	2.20	1.60	66	117	69
R.I.	2.24	2.40	2.10	6	10	8
Conn.	2.36	2.50	2.00	106	172	120
N.Y.	2.07	2.20	2.05	1,539	2,512	2,364
N.J.	2.29	2.70	2.50	220	338	312
Pa.	1.88	2.00	1.90	1,024	1,730	1,676
Ohio	1.88	1.95	1.85	1,564	1,868	1,648
Ind.	1.92	1.90	1.95	1,257	1,290	1,191
Ill.	2.32	2.30	2.25	2,542	2,985	2,745
Mich.	1.66	1.65	1.75	2,256	2,353	2,620
Wis.	2.21	2.15	2.40	4,601	5,599	6,499
Minn.	2.23	2.20	2.05	4,072	4,957	4,619
Iowa	2.19	2.35	2.35	3,436	5,570	5,403
Mo.	2.40	3.00	2.60	964	1,770	1,456
N.Dak.	1.50	1.35	1.10	1,292	1,922	1,378
S.Dak.	1.48	1.35	.95	1,964	3,179	2,148
Nebr.	1.92	2.25	2.10	3,226	4,876	3,914
Kans.	1.83	2.55	2.10	2,124	3,302	2,121
Del.	2.10	2.35	2.25	15	21	20
Md.	2.09	2.45	2.25	170	277	254
Va.	2.22	2.60	2.30	388	699	612
W.Va.	1.81	1.90	1.65	208	317	271
N.C.	2.02	2.30	2.15	136	198	172
Ga.	1.86	2.20	2.10	30	73	80
Ky.	2.00	2.30	2.00	493	702	610
Tenn.	1.88	2.15	2.05	278	430	422
Ala.	1.70	1.95	1.85	34	43	41
Miss.	1.96	2.20	2.30	31	29	28
Ark.	2.14	2.25	2.30	125	110	99
La.	1.90	2.00	2.00	46	40	42
Okla.	1.75	2.35	2.15	774	900	757
Texas	2.12	2.60	2.70	514	647	672
Mont.	1.66	1.80	1.70	1,433	1,818	1,751
Idaho	2.81	3.00	2.70	2,296	2,706	2,387
Wyo.	1.70	1.90	1.70	662	948	848
Colo.	2.20	2.30	2.20	1,610	1,872	1,756
N.Mex.	2.90	3.70	3.40	405	618	551
Ariz.	3.00	4.00	4.20	593	816	874
Utah	2.54	2.70	2.50	1,031	1,210	1,098
Nev.	2.91	3.10	2.50	327	369	298
Wash.	2.24	2.35	2.30	819	994	925
Oreg.	2.76	2.80	2.65	791	941	917
Calif.	4.62	4.85	4.75	4,914	5,505	5,553
U.S.	2.16	2.25	2.14	50,542	67,134	61,574

CLOVER, TIMOTHY, AND MIXTURES OF CLOVER AND GRASSES FOR HAY 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	1.20	1.25	1.20	541	524	482
N.H.	1.38	1.40	1.30	230	220	196
Vt.	1.50	1.60	1.40	766	739	627
Mass.	1.66	1.70	1.55	279	223	202
R.I.	1.74	1.80	1.70	24	22	19
Conn.	1.74	1.95	1.75	194	168	149
N.Y.	1.62	1.75	1.65	3,380	3,050	2,790
N.J.	1.64	1.80	1.65	165	149	132
Pa.	1.42	1.50	1.45	2,183	1,942	1,840
Ohio	1.40	1.60	1.50	2,081	1,888	1,718
Ind.	1.34	1.45	1.40	1,074	928	904
Ill.	1.44	1.65	1.40	1,618	1,624	1,267
Mich.	1.34	1.30	1.40	1,174	793	846
Wis.	1.66	1.90	1.70	2,829	2,242	1,906
Minn.	1.43	1.60	1.30	1,258	987	666
Iowa	1.42	1.75	1.65	2,700	2,350	1,927
Mo.	1.09	1.35	1.20	1,070	1,284	1,199
Nebr.	1.15	1.60	1.40	151	86	69
Kans.	1.22	1.85	1.60	132	128	106
Del.	1.43	1.80	1.45	37	40	29
Md.	1.36	1.65	1.40	347	404	319
Va.	1.19	1.40	1.25	502	603	511
W.Va.	1.24	1.35	1.25	508	504	442
N.C.	1.13	1.35	1.20	130	208	185
Ky.	1.24	1.40	1.25	498	721	605
Tenn.	1.12	1.30	1.20	192	312	274
Ala.	.98	1.15	1.05	42	80	80
Miss.	1.16	1.45	1.40	83	215	224
Ark.	1.11	1.30	1.25	38	68	69
La.	1.22	1.35	1.30	68	109	116
Mont.	1.23	1.35	1.30	315	327	317
Idaho	1.38	1.45	1.30	176	188	162
Wyo.	1.13	1.20	1.15	138	178	156
Colo.	1.32	1.30	1.30	258	304	295
N.Mex.	1.32	1.20	1.15	16	16	15
Utah	1.63	1.60	1.60	66	80	82
Nev.	1.31	1.40	1.00	57	55	34
Wash.	2.00	2.00	2.05	395	396	402
Oreg.	1.78	1.80	1.75	264	286	270
U. S.	1.42	1.57	1.45	25,980	24,441	21,632

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

LESPEDEZA HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Ind.	1.17	1.25	1.15	111	106	94
Ill.	1.09	1.25	.90	133	116	58
Mo.	1.08	1.35	1.00	1,219	1,573	897
Kans.	1.12	1.50	1.25	90	68	45
Del.	1.25	1.60	1.25	24	22	16
Md.	1.22	1.35	1.20	68	74	54
Va.	1.01	1.20	1.00	436	408	316
W.Va.	1.06	1.20	1.05	34	32	28
N.C.	.99	1.25	1.20	443	420	395
S.C.	.87	1.15	1.10	177	213	183
Ga.	.86	1.00	.95	139	102	95
Ky.	1.11	1.35	1.10	801	942	729
Tenn.	1.01	1.20	1.15	828	869	774
Ala.	.93	1.10	1.00	128	162	147
Miss.	1.16	1.40	1.40	298	276	279
Ark.	1.02	1.30	1.15	472	458	392
La.	1.24	1.45	1.45	95	99	102
Okla.	1.05	1.15	1.20	98	77	84
U. S.	1.05	1.28	1.11	5,593	6,017	4,688

WILD HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Wis.	1.19	1.30	1.25	72	62	56
Minn.	1.12	1.10	1.10	905	522	543
Mo.	1.02	1.40	1.20	154	214	180
N.Dak.	.84	.80	.75	1,860	1,398	1,310
S.Dak.	.62	.70	.45	2,051	1,758	1,300
Nebr.	.69	.80	.65	2,153	2,606	2,117
Kans.	1.00	1.40	1.20	640	773	662
Ark.	.96	1.35	1.15	158	207	170
Okla.	1.01	1.35	1.35	405	485	475
Texas	.94	1.30	1.30	166	230	246
Mont.	.79	.85	.80	598	518	463
Idaho	1.09	1.20	1.00	149	163	140
Wyo.	.79	.95	.80	348	405	338
Colo.	.95	1.00	.95	344	291	271
N.Mex.	.70	.85	.75	16	18	15
Utah	1.16	1.10	1.10	107	85	85
Nev.	1.00	1.00	.70	202	200	70
Wash.	1.30	1.30	1.35	67	60	65
Oreg.	1.14	1.15	1.00	335	322	263
Calif.	1.25	1.40	1.10	162	164	124
U. S.	.80	.90	.75	10,892	10,481	8,893

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Maine	852	900	930	52	27	19
New York	1,025	1,150	1,150	1,412	1,311	1,184
Michigan	934	970	1,050	4,105	5,199	5,628
Total N. E.	952	1,001	1,066	5,570	6,537	6,831
Nebraska	1,553	1,450	1,750	1,049	986	1,242
Montana	1,494	1,600	1,600	199	192	224
Idaho	1,704	1,860	1,830	2,293	2,697	2,672
Wyoming	1,348	1,500	1,500	823	1,095	1,110
Washington	1,768	1,870	1,900	431	1,365	1,064
Total N. W.	1,597	1,708	1,748	4,796	6,335	6,312
Colorado	812	740	630	1,864	1,820	1,443
New Mexico	403	720	700	224	130	84
Arizona	452	600	500	40	18	15
Utah	443	450	200	42	50	22
Total S. W.	708	726	613	2,170	2,018	1,564
California						
Large Lima	1,640	1,656	1,700	1,171	1,093	1,020
Baby Lima	1,624	1,618	1,800	724	356	396
Other	1,201	1,258	1,250	2,375	2,642	2,412
Total California	1,358	1,373	1,392	4,270	4,091	3,828
United States	1,113	1,186	1,210	16,804	18,981	18,535

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Minnesota	1,001	1,100	1,300	41	33	52
North Dakota	934	1,300	1,100	34	26	44
Idaho	1,197	1,450	1,450	1,119	1,116	1,726
Colorado	878	1,000	800	90	120	80
Washington	1,148	1,060	1,450	1,588	1,071	2,030
Oregon	934	1,400	1,400	103	98	140
California	1,163	1,100	1,450	93	11	29
United States	1,145	1,219	1,419	3,193	2,475	4,101

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Acreage harvested 1/			Yield per acre		
	Average 1948-57	1958	1959	Average 1948-57	1958	1959
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Va.	127	105	105	1,736	2,100	2,100
N.C.	210	178	178	1,382	1,860	1,800
Tenn.	3	3	2	785	850	950
TOTAL (Va.-N. C. area)	340	286	285	1,510	1,938	1,905
S.C.	14	13	12	799	1,060	1,050
Ga.	634	515	500	866	1,190	1,100
Fla.	65	52	50	897	1,120	950
Ala.	269	209	201	838	1,060	925
Miss.	8	6	5	386	400	400
TOTAL (S. E. area)	989	795	768	856	1,143	1,039
Ark.	6	4	3	395	450	440
Okla.	155	124	118	657	1,075	1,025
Texas	375	307	316	508	730	800
N.Mex.	6	7	6	1,140	1,950	1,850
TOTAL (S. W. area)	544	442	443	557	844	872
UNITED STATES	1,873	1,523	1,496	902	1,205	1,154

State	Production		
	Average 1948-57	1958	1959
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Va.	217,107	220,500	220,500
N.C.	284,998	331,080	320,400
Tenn.	2,542	2,550	1,900
TOTAL (Va. - N. C. area)	504,648	554,130	542,800
S. C.	11,208	13,780	12,600
Ga.	540,052	612,850	550,000
Fla.	57,192	58,240	47,500
Ala.	225,593	221,540	185,925
Miss.	3,074	2,400	2,000
TOTAL (S. E. area)	837,118	908,810	798,025
Ark.	2,380	1,800	1,320
Okla.	97,751	133,300	120,950
Texas	193,061	224,110	252,800
N.Mex.	7,067	13,650	11,100
TOTAL (S. W. area)	300,736	372,860	386,170
UNITED STATES	1,642,502	1,835,800	1,726,995

1/ Equivalent solid acreage.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre: Average 1948-57	Yield per acre: 1958	Yield per acre: Indicated 1959	Production: Average 1948-57	Production: 1958	Production: Indicated 1959
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Class 1, Flue-cured:							
Virginia	11	1,292	1,640	1,700	121,951	106,600	117,300
North Carolina	11	1,222	1,570	1,600	300,478	255,910	286,400
Total Old Belt	11	1,242	1,590	1,628	422,429	362,510	403,700
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,432	1,825	1,700	441,162	388,725	384,200
North Carolina	13	1,408	1,740	1,750	110,196	92,220	98,000
South Carolina	13	1,419	1,725	1,750	159,758	131,100	143,500
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,414	1,731	1,750	269,953	223,320	241,500
Georgia	14	1,248	1,545	1,500	118,066	89,610	106,500
Florida	14	1,178	1,485	1,350	22,518	16,484	19,170
Alabama	14	1,008	1,485	1,300	532	386	650
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	1,236	1,535	1,474	141,116	106,480	126,320
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,337	1,690	1,656	1,274,660	1,081,035	1,155,720
Class 2, Fire-cured:							
Total Virginia Belt	21	1,184	1,385	1,450	11,295	9,418	11,600
Kentucky	22	1,202	1,180	1,350	10,822	6,490	8,235
Tennessee	22	1,338	1,555	1,600	26,526	19,904	23,840
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,296	1,442	1,527	37,348	26,394	32,075
Kentucky	23	1,120	1,220	1,400	10,748	6,100	8,120
Tennessee	23	1,124	1,360	1,400	2,460	1,360	1,820
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	1,120	1,243	1,400	13,208	7,460	9,940
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	1/1,235	1,391	1,485	1/ 61,882	43,272	53,615
Class 3, Air-cured:							
3A Light Air-cured							
Ohio	31	1,436	1,410	1,600	17,189	12,408	14,720
Indiana	31	1,460	1,510	1,600	13,297	10,570	11,520
Missouri	31	1,186	1,225	1,400	4,998	3,185	4,200
Virginia	31	1,768	1,940	2,000	21,784	19,788	20,600
West Virginia	31	1,422	1,385	1,400	4,136	3,047	3,360
North Carolina	31	1,770	2,000	2,050	19,209	18,600	20,090
Kentucky	31	1,407	1,510	1,575	376,904	300,490	313,425
Tennessee	31	1,417	1,680	1,675	105,077	97,440	100,500
Total Burley Belt	31	1,430	1,567	1,623	562,719	465,528	488,415
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	829	925	875	38,882	31,450	32,375
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,364	1,501	1,541	601,600	496,978	520,790

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre: Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Production: Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
3B Dark Air-cured							
Kentucky	35	1,286	1,330	1,500	14,092	8,778	10,500
Tennessee	35	1,309	1,425	1,475	4,219	2,850	2,950
Total One Sucker	35	1,291	1,352	1,494	18,367	11,628	13,450
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,218	1,095	1,350	9,592	4,490	6,210
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	979	1,170	1,225	3,373	1,872	3,308
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	1,223	1,258	1,409	31,331	17,990	22,968
Class 4, Cigar Filler:							
Total Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,559	1,700	1,675	48,391	51,000	53,600
Total Miami Valley Types	42-44	1,532	805	1,600	8,172	2,415	6,400
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,555	1,619	1,667	56,563	53,415	60,000
Class 5, Cigar Binder:							
Conn. (Conn. Valley Broadleaf)	51	1,656	1,810	1,800	12,655	3,439	4,500
Mass.	52	1,832	2,090	2,125	8,183	1,463	2,975
Conn.	52	1,736	2,060	2,075	2,643	350	706
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,809	2,084	2,116	10,826	1,813	3,681
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,518	1,700	1,725	9,228	8,840	9,832
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,514	1,660	1,650	15,051	12,948	14,685
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	2/ 1,608	1,715	1,736	2/ 48,208	27,040	32,698
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper:							
Massachusetts	61	1,213	1,340	1,375	2,296	2,412	2,612
Connecticut	61	1,141	1,300	1,275	7,520	7,670	7,778
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	1,157	1,309	1,299	9,816	10,082	10,390
Georgia	62	1,206	1,280	1,350	1,287	1,408	1,485
Florida	62	1,252	1,240	1,350	4,938	4,836	6,075
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,242	1,249	1,350	6,225	6,244	7,560
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,187	1,286	1,320	16,041	16,326	17,950
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,509	1,574	1,617	120,812	96,781	110,648
Class 7, Miscellaneous:							
Total Louisiana Perique	72	647	675	400	195	148	60
UNITED STATES	All	1,349	1,611	1,611	2,090,481	1,736,204	1,863,801

1/ Includes type 24 through 1949.

2/ Includes type 53 through 1953, type 56 through 1948, and Massachusetts, type 51 through 1955.

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Ohio	12.7	14.1	16.0	214	309	352
Mich.	11.3	15.6	15.0	718	1,112	1,125
Wis.	10.1	13.1	11.5	86	117	94
Minn.	10.9	12.1	12.0	636	883	864
N.Dak.	10.6	12.3	12.0	326	464	456
S.Dak.	11.8	13.0	13.5	53	73	80
Nebr.	14.1	14.8	16.0	744	902	992
Kans.	10.9	15.2	15.5	70	123	130
Mont.	13.3	15.0	15.0	680	839	840
Idaho	18.4	21.9	22.0	1,387	1,902	1,892
Wyo.	13.7	15.9	15.5	451	596	589
Colo.	15.8	16.7	16.5	1,881	2,372	2,326
Utah	15.2	13.6	16.5	443	429	512
Wash.	22.2	23.6	23.0	551	813	782
Oreg.	21.9	27.1	25.0	383	521	475
Calif. 1/	19.5	19.3	22.0	3,364	3,628	4,466
Other States	13.8	17.2	16.4	83	100	100
U. S.	15.7	17.1	17.8	12,070	15,183	16,075

1/ Relates to year of harvest.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Louisiana	20.8	22.3	23.0	5,659	5,325	6,164
Florida	33.8	37.9	39.0	1,282	1,356	1,884
U. S.	22.4	24.3	25.4	6,942	6,681	8,048

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			Indicated
	Average 1948-57	1957	1958	1959
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Eastern States:				
Maine	1,000	1,170	1,250	1,400
New Hampshire	1,098	1,340	1,600	1,750
Vermont	867	570	1,070	930
Massachusetts	2,512	2,850	2,400	2,800
Rhode Island	169	190	125	150
Connecticut	1,309	1,450	1,040	1,380
New York	16,469	15,600	22,000	19,400
New Jersey	2,715	3,200	2,500	3,500
Pennsylvania	6,118	6,630	6,400	7,500
Delaware	322	370	280	370
Maryland	1,144	1,070	1,270	1,400
Virginia	9,220	8,100	11,100	10,800
West Virginia	4,258	5,000	5,200	5,800
North Carolina	1,303	1,400	1,800	1,500
Total Eastern States	48,505	48,940	58,035	58,680
Central States:				
Ohio	2,972	2,850	3,100	2,900
Indiana	1,428	1,610	1,628	1,525
Illinois	2,672	2,500	2,140	2,120
Michigan	8,616	10,000	12,200	12,500
Wisconsin	1,206	1,350	1,100	1,340
Minnesota	235	250	330	280
Iowa	187	230	100	170
Missouri	931	780	730	700
Nebraska	60	50	30	32
Kansas	259	290	180	240
Kentucky	308	188	395	225
Tennessee	327	400	690	380
Arkansas	374	48	373	225
Total Central States	19,577	20,546	22,996	22,637
Western States:				
Montana	107	110	115	100
Idaho	1,476	1,530	1,200	1,250
Colorado	1,262	1,120	1,520	1,000
New Mexico	564	612	714	400
Utah	404	440	330	340
Washington	25,951	3/33,200	3/29,800	23,000
Oregon	2,534	3,100	2,250	2,300
California	8,349	8,950	9,650	9,000
Total Western States	40,647	49,062	45,579	37,390
United States	108,728	118,548	126,610	118,707

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): 1957-Massachusetts, 28; Connecticut, 45; New York, 230; Pennsylvania, 130; Missouri, 39; Kansas, 12; Washington, 800; 1958-Vermont, 54; New York, 750; Pennsylvania, 128; Washington, 500. 3/ Includes 500,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit in 1957, and 1,000,000 bushels in 1958.

PEACHES

State	Production 1/ Average 1948-57	1957	1958	Indicated 1959
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.H.	9	1	15	11
Mass.	72	8	120	105
R.I.	14	1	19	14
Conn.	131	35	170	150
N.Y.	1,122	150	1,390	1,150
N.J.	1,742	2,000	2,600	2,100
Pa.	2,489	2,300	3,000	2,800
Ohio	944	900	1,100	800
Ind.	374	322	500	344
Ill.	1,149	670	1,070	850
Mich.	2,912	2,950	3,200	3,200
Mo.	437	450	360	250
Kans.	124	155	135	75
Del.	123	70	90	80
Md.	451	400	490	460
Va.	1,315	1,420	1,950	1,500
W.Va.	616	470	840	660
N.C.	1,050	1,500	1,350	1,250
S.C.	2,931	4,400	2/ 5,300	5,300
Ga.	2,101	1,825	2/ 4,000	3,200
Ky.	218	125	190	150
Tenn.	192	150	180	200
Ala.	508	425	960	1,000
Miss.	334	268	443	410
Ark.	1,452	1,100	2,100	1,925
La.	74	125	145	160
Okla.	233	30	350	165
Texas	625	790	1,100	1,100
Idaho	290	95	350	220
Colo.	1,682	2/1,850	2/ 1,820	1,800
N.Mex.	147	150	160	170
Utah	523	580	420	470
Wash.	1,492	900	2,200	2,100
Oreg.	439	400	450	550
Calif., all	33,152	2/ 34,503	2/ 32,502	37,920
Clingstone 3/	22,218	2/ 22,377	2/ 21,043	24,169
Freestone	10,934	12,126	11,459	13,751
U.S.	61,483	61,518	71,069	72,639

1/ For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1957 - Georgia, 30; 1958-- New York, 70; Georgia, 175; Arkansas, 66; Washington, 100.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1957 - Colorado, 98; California, Clingstone, 1,542; 1958 - South Carolina, 140; Georgia, 50; Colorado, 253; California, Clingstone, 1,291.

3/ Mainly for canning.

PEARS

State	Production 1/ Average 1948-57	1957	1958	Indicated 1959
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Conn.	51	48	60	55
N.Y.	491	460	625	580
Pa.	159	100	115	100
Ohio	127	55	60	60
Ill.	146	115	88	80
Mich.	879	740	2/ 1,400	1,250
Mo.	108	110	75	75
Va.	67	34	40	20
W.Va.	49	30	65	50
N.C.	84	82	94	65
Ga.	147	86	98	85
Ky.	63	36	50	30
Tenn.	83	110	140	115
Ala.	88	80	150	95
Miss.	118	103	108	90
Ark.	76	49	102	75
La.	67	36	55	60
Okla.	66	25	80	55
Texas	179	234	250	260
Idaho	80	100	120	85
Colo.	188	165	210	215
Utah	215	320	330	160
Wash.	5,438	4,890	4,700	4,260
Oreg.	5,608	6,250	5,500	5,980
Calif.	14,822	2/17,418	14,375	18,377
U.S.	29,590	31,676	28,890	32,277

Pears: Production in tons by varieties, California, Washington and Oregon

State	Average 1948-57	1957	1958	Indicated 1959
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wash., all	135,962	122,250	117,500	106,500
Bartlett	95,650	78,000	77,500	65,000
Other	40,312	44,250	40,000	41,500
Oreg., all	140,202	156,250	137,500	149,500
Bartlett	55,922	62,500	57,500	57,000
Other	84,280	93,750	80,000	92,500
Calif., all	355,700	2/ 418,000	345,000	441,000
Bartlett	313,700	2/ 372,000	312,000	395,000
Other	42,000	46,000	33,000	46,000
3 States, all	631,865	696,500	600,000	697,000
Bartlett	465,272	512,500	447,000	517,000
Other	166,592	184,000	153,000	180,000

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows: 1957 - California, other, 125,000 bushels (3,000 tons); 1958 - Oklahoma, 4,000 bushels; Colorado, 20,000 bushels.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: 1957 - California, Bartlett, 500,000 bushels (12,000 tons); 1958 - Michigan, 20,000 bushels.

GRAPES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1948-57	1957	1958	Indicated 1959
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
N.Y.	74,020	66,000	100,600	84,000
N.J.	1,360	1,300	1,200	1,200
Pa.	21,280	19,500	29,000	27,000
Ohio	14,240	10,900	20,000	17,000
Ind.	1,150	1,100	1,300	1,600
Ill.	1,710	1,400	1,100	900
Mich.	37,650	48,000	50,500	56,000
Iowa	1,880	1,600	1,300	1,400
Mo.	3,660	4,000	4,200	3,800
Kans.	910	600	500	500
Va.	805	350	370	300
N.C.	1,990	900	1,300	1,100
S.C.	1,230	1,500	1,600	1,500
Ga.	1,530	1,200	1,700	1,400
Ark.	7,290	1,300	9,800	8,500
Ariz.	3,270	6,200	5,700	6,400
Wash.	33,040	50,000	54,000	55,000
Oreg.	960	900	900	1,100
Calif., all	2,680,800	2,382,000	2,741,000	2,860,000
Wine varieties	580,300	535,000	580,000	560,000
Table varieties	564,600	474,000	530,000	600,000
Raisin varieties	1,535,900	1,373,000	1,631,000	1,700,000
Raisins 2/	216,550	163,000	186,000	---
Not dried	669,700	721,000	887,000	---
U. S.	2,889,245	2,598,750	3,026,070	3,128,700

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1957 estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Washington, 5,900; Oregon, 100.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

CONDITION OF CITRUS FRUITS, August 1 (New Crop)

Crop and State	Condition-Percent		
	Average 1948-57	1958	1959
ORANGES:			
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 1/			
Calif.	72	70	73
Fla.			
Temple	--	--	71
Other	73	60	61
Texas	52	64	76
Ariz.	73	56	80
La.	60	70	78
Total Above Varieties	--	--	--
VALENCIA ORANGES:			
Calif.	73	73	71
Fla.	72	61	70
Texas	49	56	72
Ariz.	74	57	87
Total, Valencia Oranges	--	--	--
ALL ORANGES:			
Calif.	73	72	72
Fla.	72	60	65
Texas	51	62	75
Ariz.	73	57	83
La.	60	70	78
Total, All Oranges	72	67	69

Crop and State	Condition-Percent		
	Average 1948-57	1958	1959
GRAPEFRUIT:			
Fla., All	65	60	54
Seedless	67	61	57
Other	63	60	50
Texas	42	61	70
Ariz.	74	73	87
Calif., All	77	74	73
D.V.	81	77	85
Other	75	72	65
Total Grapefruit	57	62	63
LEMONS:			
Calif.	72	73	76
LIMES:			
Fla.	74	36	71
TANGELOS:			
Fla.	--	--	65
TANGERINES:			
Fla.	64	66	43

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California harvest of oranges usually starts in early November of the year shown and continues into November of the following year In other States orange harvest begins about October 1 and ends in early summer. Grapefruit harvest, for California Desert Valleys and for other States, begins in the fall and ends by early summer. Harvest of other California grapefruit extends from early summer of the year after bloom through September. California lemons are harvested from November 1 through the following calendar year. Florida limes are picked mostly from April through December. Florida tangelos are harvested largely from October through April.

1/ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and mid-season varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

APRICOTS, PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/ Average 1948-57	1957	1958	Indicated 1959
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
APRICOTS:		Fresh Basis		
California	190,300	167,000	90,000	210,000
Washington	13,310	2/ 14,000	2/ 14,000	14,000
Utah	5,370	9,400	4,000	5,500
United States	208,980	190,400	108,000	229,500
PLUMS:				
Michigan	6,130	7,300	7,800	7,700
California	80,600	2/ 81,000	61,000	100,000
United States	86,730	88,300	68,800	107,700
PRUNES:				
Idaho	20,880	22,200	19,300	21,000
Washington	18,130	16,000	13,500	18,500
Oregon	52,020	34,000	19,700	46,000
		Dried Basis 3/		
California	160,800	165,000	96,000	150,000
		Fresh Basis		
United States	493,030	484,700	292,500	460,500

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1957-Apricots, Washington, 3,000; Utah, 800; Plums, Michigan, 650; Prunes, Oregon, 5,000 (fresh basis); 1958-Apricots, Washington, 400.
2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1957-Apricots, Washington, 1,800; Plums, California, 3,000; 1958-Apricots, Washington, 600.
3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition August 1 Average 1948-57	1958	1959	Production Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
AVOCADOS:						
Florida	62	20	45	9,110	2/ 4,100	---
FIGS:						
California						
Dried	84	89	73	3/26,350	3/23,200	---
Not dried				11,500	11,000	---
NECTARINES:						
California	4/74	75	82	17,950	2/34,000	---
OLIVES:						
California	56	76	27	47,700	70,000	---
ALMONDS:						
California	---	---	---	41,280	19,800	70,000
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	---	---	---	7,270	7,150	9,800
Washington	---	---	---	636	340	390
United States	---	---	---	7,906	7,490	10,190
WALNUTS:						
California	---	---	---	66,820	82,200	63,000
Oregon	---	---	---	6,690	6,500	5,400
United States	---	---	---	73,510	88,700	68,400

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1958 estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Olives, California, 2,000.
2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Avocados, Florida, 400; Nectarines, California, 3,000.
3/ Dried basis.
4/ Short-time average.

CHERRIES

Variety and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1948-57	1957	1958	Indicated 1959
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
SWEET VARIETIES:				
New York	4,080	2,700	6,100	7,100
Pennsylvania	1,130	1,000	1,100	1,000
Ohio	347	250	300	220
Michigan	8,510	15,500	13,500	14,500
4 Great Lakes States	14,067	19,450	21,000	22,820
Montana	1,185	1,820	1,960	1,660
Idaho	2,590	1,950	2,750	1,450
Colorado	597	420	1,100	620
Utah	3,374	4,900	4,800	1,700
Washington	19,200	2/15,800	2/ 18,500	13,700
Oregon	21,880	17,800	25,300	25,100
California	30,720	30,900	12,200	13,000
7 Western States	79,546	73,590	66,610	57,230
United States	93,613	93,040	87,610	80,050
SOUR VARIETIES:				
New York	22,540	22,100	22,000	21,500
Pennsylvania	9,070	9,300	11,200	10,300
Ohio	1,791	1,650	2,100	1,500
Michigan	71,550	89,000	49,500	85,000
Wisconsin	14,940	12,500	8,000	13,000
5 Great Lakes States	119,891	134,550	92,800	131,300
Montana	302	400	340	260
Idaho	802	1,700	1,560	850
Colorado	1,975	1,550	1,770	1,550
Utah	2,120	2,400	2,250	850
Washington	2,190	2,500	1,900	900
Oregon	3,050	4,000	3,300	3,500
6 Western States	10,439	12,550	11,120	7,910
United States	130,330	147,100	103,920	139,210

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes 680 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit in 1957, and 320 tons in 1958.

PECANS

State	Production: Improved varieties 1/: Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Wild seedling pecans: Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
N.C.	1,782	2,800	1,400	241	400	200
S.C.	3,078	6,600	3,400	562	1,400	600
Ga.	29,397	35,000	26,200	5,973	10,000	8,800
Fla.	2,830	1,600	1,400	2,030	1,000	1,100
Ala.	13,620	34,400	6,000	3,068	3,200	1,000
Miss.	4,546	8,200	3,100	4,969	7,800	1,600
Ark.	1,014	800	1,400	4,535	1,550	5,600
La.	3,475	5,000	3,000	13,015	9,000	16,000
Okla.	1,471	1,600	2,000	17,149	13,900	23,500
Texas	5,203	5,000	5,400	29,837	21,000	21,600
N.Mex.	2/ 3,030	4,500	4,900	---	---	---
U. S.	69,143	105,500	58,200	81,378	69,250	80,000

State	Production All Pecans: Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
N.C.	2,023	3,200	1,600
S.C.	3,640	8,000	4,000
Ga.	35,370	45,000	35,000
Fla.	4,860	2,600	2,500
Ala.	16,688	37,600	7,000
Miss.	9,515	16,000	4,700
Ark.	5,549	2,350	7,000
La.	16,490	14,000	19,000
Okla.	18,620	15,500	25,500
Texas	35,040	26,000	27,000
N.Mex.	2/ 3,030	4,500	4,900
U. S.	150,521	174,750	138,200

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

2/ Short-time average.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Harvested acreage: Average 1949-57	Harvested acreage: 1958 1/	Harvested acreage: Indicated 1959	Yield per harv. acre: Average 1949-57	Yield per harv. acre: 1958 1/	Yield per harv. acre: Indicated 1959	Production: Average 1949-57	Production: 1958 1/	Production: Indicated 1959
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
WINTER:									
Fla.	12.9	13.5	12	160	96	150	2,055	1,296	1,800
Calif.	13.4	21	14.3	155	175	145	2,048	3,675	2,074
Total Winter	26.3	34.5	26.3	156.2	144.1	147.3	4,103	4,971	3,874
EARLY SPRING:									
Fla.-Hastings	17.0	25.5	21.5	160	155	130	2,732	2/3,952	2,795
-Other	4.4	5.4	3.8	106	135	120	475	2/ 729	456
Texas	3.3	.3	.5	46	75	120	148	22	60
Total E.Spring	24.8	31.2	25.8	134.8	150.7	128.3	3,355	4,703	3,311
LATE SPRING:									
N.C.									
8 N.E.Counties 3/	14.5	15.9	13.2	124	129	115	1,785	2,055	1,518
Other Counties 3/	11.8	7.1	6.9	73	83	80	870	590	552
S.C.	10.8	6.5	6	82	75	90	875	488	540
Ga.	3.0	2.0	1.7	59	58	59	178	116	100
Ala.-Baldwin	18.2	17	12	97	130	120	1,801	2,210	1,440
-Other	12.1	9.4	8.5	46	48	55	558	451	468
Miss.	10.9	9	9	40	45	50	437	405	450
Ark.	14.3	8.5	8	50	50	60	708	425	480
La.	11.0	6.8	7	42	45	52	456	306	364
Okla.	6.1	4.6	4.6	49	61	60	302	281	276
Texas	11.1	8.7	8	45	57	65	498	496	520
Ariz.	4.8	9.6	8	231	185	265	1,124	1,776	2,120
Calif. 4/	56.7	61.1	45	265	238	305	14,949	14,553	13,725
Total L.Spring	185.4	166.2	137.9	133.6	145.3	163.5	24,540	24,152	22,553
EARLY SUMMER:									
Mo.	12.0	9	9	64	80	80	773	720	720
Kans.	4.5	3.3	2.5	53	107	94	247	353	235
Del.	6.5	11	10.5	146	210	185	1,033	2,310	1,942
Md.	3.9	2.9	2.7	98	140	110	383	406	297
Va.-Eastern Shore	20.4	21	20	124	130	120	2,545	2/2,730	2,400
-Norfolk	3.9	2.3	1.9	100	85	90	395	196	171
-Other	8.3	7	6.5	64	67	70	533	469	455
N.C.	13.0	9	8.8	63	80	85	820	720	748
Ga.	3.7	2.8	2.4	36	38	48	134	106	115
Ky.	18.7	13.7	13	57	65	60	1,056	890	780
Tenn.	18.2	12	12	57	55	68	1,037	660	816
Texas	6.3	11.4	12	142	155	170	867	1,767	2,040
Calif. 4/	9.2	11.9	9.4	264	280	310	2,394	3,332	2,914
Total E.Summer	128.6	117.3	110.7	95.7	125.0	123.2	12,217	14,659	13,633
LATE SUMMER:									
Mass.	2.6	2.1	2.1	143	165	165	373	346	346
R.I.	1.4	1.4	1.4	136	175	165	185	245	231
N.Y.-L.I. 5/	22.9	12.5	15.5	198	240	245	4,442	3,000	3,798
N.J.	26.6	18	18	161	225	225	4,177	4,050	4,050
Pa.	5.9	4.3	3.9	133	180	170	784	774	663
Ohio	9.0	6.9	6.4	132	140	145	1,171	966	928
Ind.	6.6	2.8	3.2	111	129	140	712	361	448
Ill.	5.7	2	1.5	61	94	65	346	188	98
Mich.	7.4	6	7	96	140	120	703	840	840
Wis.	20.6	20	20	126	142	145	2,579	2,840	2,900
Minn.	5.1	4.8	4.4	126	170	160	647	816	704
Nebr.	6.7	5.2	5.1	91	115	110	604	598	561

See footnotes on next page.

POTATOES, IRISH - Continued

Seasonal group and State	Harvested acreage: Average 1949-57	Harvested acreage: 1958 1/	Harvested acreage: Indicated 1959	Yield per harv. acre: Average 1949-57	Yield per harv. acre: 1958 1/	Yield per harv. acre: Indicated 1959	Production: Average 1949-57	Production: 1958 1/	Production: Indicated 1959
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
LATE SUMMER:									
Md.	3.3	2.4	2.1	69	85	75	228	204	158
Va.	5.6	4.7	4.5	71	75	70	392	352	315
W.Va.	14.3	12	11	65	65	65	926	780	715
N.C.	4.9	3.9	4	80	105	110	381	410	440
Idaho	9.2	10.5	9.6	207	215	200	1,911	2,258	1,920
Colo.	10.3	13.1	13	219	225	225	2,262	2,948	2,925
N.Mex.	1.3	3.2	2.7	102	170	170	148	544	459
Wash.	17.5	24	24	256	240	250	4,501	2/5,760	6,000
Oreg.	10.2	12.5	11.5	197	220	210	1,992	2,750	2,415
Calif.	12.6	11.5	10	267	285	275	3,349	3,278	2,750
Total L.Summer	210.7	183.8	180.9	158.5	186.7	186.1	33,052	34,308	33,664
FALL:									
Maine	137.7	149	145	258	250	255	35,390	37,250	36,975
N.H.	3.2	2	1.8	159	180	170	507	360	306
Vt.	3.9	2.1	1.9	142	175	155	540	368	294
Mass.	5.5	4.7	4.6	152	175	180	837	822	828
R.I.	3.3	3.3	3	198	225	210	659	742	630
Conn.	7.8	6.7	6.6	176	205	210	1,361	1,374	1,386
N.Y.-L.I. 5/	28.4	37	30.5	206	250	255	5,930	9,250	7,778
-Upstate	51.0	39	35	163	200	195	8,222	7,800	6,825
Pa.	59.0	44.7	42.1	144	175	170	8,439	7,822	7,157
8 Eastern-Fall	299.9	288.5	270.5	206.8	228.0	229.9	61,884	65,788	62,179
Ohio	15.4	13	14.6	147	160	160	2,248	2,080	2,336
Ind.	6.0	5.6	6	193	177	210	1,159	991	1,260
Mich.	57.7	46.5	47	119	170	140	6,732	7,905	6,580
Wis.	35.0	29	28	134	145	150	4,652	4,205	4,200
Minn.	78.2	81	88	106	130	120	8,313	10,530	10,560
Iowa	8.2	6	5.5	73	90	75	598	540	412
N.Dak.	94.1	105	100	112	140	120	10,572	14,700	12,000
S.Dak.	11.7	8.8	8.5	80	86	65	918	757	552
Nebr.	21.6	13.4	12.3	148	155	155	3,218	2,077	1,906
9 Central-Fall	327.9	308.3	309.9	117.6	142.0	128.4	38,408	43,785	39,806
Mont.	9.9	9.1	9.1	134	155	150	1,326	1,410	1,365
Idaho	149.8	198	204	181	210	195	27,323	41,580	39,780
Wyo.	4.8	5.6	4.8	130	156	150	619	874	720
Colo.	43.6	45.9	41	186	230	180	8,125	10,557	7,380
Utah	10.9	10	8	152	155	145	1,641	1,550	1,160
Nev.	1.6	1.6	1.3	188	220	240	297	352	312
Wash.	14.8	22	22	224	240	240	3,342	5,280	5,280
Oreg.	25.8	28	27	226	250	225	5,801	7,000	6,075
Calif.	16.3	17	17.5	235	280	280	3,795	4,760	4,900
9 Western-Fall	277.4	337.2	334.7	188.0	217.6	200.1	52,269	73,363	66,972
Total Fall	905.2	934.0	915.1	168.9	195.9	184.6	152,561	182,936	168,957
U. S.	1,481.1	1,467.0	1,396.7	155.8	181.1	176.1	229,829	265,729	245,992

1/ Revised. 2/ Includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (thousand hundredweight): Early Spring, Florida - Hastings area, 312; Florida - Other, 83; Early Summer, Virginia, Eastern Shore, 136; Late Summer, Washington, 403. 3/ North Carolina - 8 Northeastern Counties - Beaufort, Camden, Carteret, Currituck, Hyde, Pamlico, Pasquotank and Tyrell. Other Counties - other coastal plain counties. 4/ The crop in Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego and Orange Counties, formerly classified as Late Spring, is in the Early Summer estimate. 5/ The total acreage for Long Island in 1959 was distributed between late summer and fall crops in proportion to the 1956-58 average percentages.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1949-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
N.J.	87	90	90	1,379	1,440	1,440
Mo.	55	65	60	139	130	120
Kans.	49	90	90	53	108	117
Md.	100	140	125	513	672	600
Va.	78	89	89	1,332	1,700	1,958
N.C.	61	75	70	2,660	2,325	2,170
S.C.	50	53	57	1,386	689	684
Ga.	42	48	45	1,137	528	450
Fla.	45	45	50	182	72	75
Ky.	50	55	56	300	242	235
Tenn.	54	63	65	708	504	520
Ala.	43	55	48	927	715	576
Miss.	45	48	48	1,146	912	960
Ark.	45	54	58	331	270	290
La.	55	59	57	4,882	4,779	4,845
Okla.	47	62	62	133	118	118
Texas	44	55	70	1,351	1,210	1,680
Calif.	70	85	78	817	1,020	1,014
U. S.	55.5	65.5	65.2	19,516	17,434	17,852

HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1948-57	1958	1959	Average 1948-57	1958	1959
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Idaho	1,846	1,620	1,940	2,755	5,670	6,790
Wash.	1,670	1,490	1,610	23,193	28,310	29,946
Oreg.	1,150	1,080	1,250	11,110	5,400	6,625
Calif.	1,510	1,530	1,600	11,421	9,027	9,280
U. S.	1,490	1,449	1,586	48,478	48,407	52,641

JULY EGG PRODUCTION

State and division	Number of layers on hand during July		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced During July		Total eggs produced Jan.-July incl.	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Maine	3,027	2,832	1,699	1,761	51	50	380	382
N.H.	2,138	1,858	1,658	1,708	35	32	259	259
Vt.	823	677	1,730	1,699	14	12	103	98
Mass.	3,292	3,274	1,807	1,792	59	59	426	428
R.I.	392	379	1,727	1,668	7	6	49	49
Conn.	3,320	3,148	1,807	1,686	60	53	397	403
N.Y.	7,966	7,261	1,832	1,866	146	135	1,053	1,024
N.J.	11,900	11,506	1,717	1,724	204	198	1,415	1,410
Pa.	16,452	15,924	1,779	1,810	293	288	2,107	2,176
N.A.	49,310	46,859	1,762	1,778	869	833	6,189	6,229
Ohio	10,632	10,790	1,752	1,817	186	196	1,365	1,488
Ind.	10,842	10,339	1,755	1,795	190	186	1,464	1,457
Ill.	13,704	13,027	1,739	1,795	238	234	1,801	1,862
Mich.	7,737	7,699	1,724	1,779	133	137	970	1,015
Wis.	10,960	10,171	1,773	1,885	194	192	1,450	1,488
E.N.C.	53,875	52,026	1,747	1,816	941	945	7,050	7,310
Minn.	16,088	14,730	1,807	1,826	291	269	2,373	2,311
Iowa	20,846	20,428	1,860	1,872	388	382	3,142	3,272
Mo.	9,726	9,302	1,745	1,736	170	161	1,273	1,299
N.Dak.	2,622	2,443	1,699	1,761	45	43	352	335
S.Dak.	6,632	6,660	1,767	1,782	117	119	915	973
Nebr.	8,319	8,286	1,810	1,761	151	146	1,189	1,208
Kans.	7,566	7,638	1,779	1,786	135	136	1,060	1,076
W.N.C.	71,799	69,487	1,806	1,808	1,297	1,256	10,304	10,474
Del.	581	590	1,612	1,628	9	10	73	72
Md.	1,939	1,948	1,680	1,655	33	32	243	248
Va.	3,938	4,287	1,649	1,711	65	73	485	574
W.Va.	1,930	1,772	1,708	1,795	33	32	234	241
N.C.	8,844	9,634	1,655	1,748	146	168	1,090	1,212
S.C.	2,683	3,370	1,593	1,686	43	57	325	402
Ga.	6,624	7,349	1,637	1,761	108	129	780	921
Fla.	3,175	3,208	1,795	1,879	57	60	400	424
S.A.	29,714	32,158	1,663	1,745	494	561	3,630	4,094
Ky.	5,126	4,955	1,587	1,547	81	77	616	621
Tenn.	4,990	5,039	1,497	1,555	75	78	553	605
Ala.	4,508	4,904	1,631	1,717	74	84	541	608
Miss.	3,592	4,015	1,420	1,612	51	65	375	430
Ark.	3,402	3,589	1,593	1,699	54	61	387	464
La.	2,061	1,834	1,398	1,463	29	27	224	211
Okla.	3,889	3,907	1,606	1,663	62	65	492	515
Texas	11,939	11,610	1,621	1,618	194	188	1,399	1,518
S.C.	39,507	39,853	1,569	1,618	620	645	4,587	4,972
Mont.	1,056	1,080	1,752	1,770	19	19	150	150
Idaho	1,259	1,290	1,817	1,869	23	24	182	190
Wyo.	308	280	1,804	1,807	6	5	42	42
Colo.	1,408	1,450	1,773	1,712	25	25	182	186
N.Mex.	616	569	1,693	1,779	10	10	75	72
Ariz.	471	550	1,752	1,810	8	10	65	73
Utah	1,639	1,671	1,829	1,953	30	33	217	237
Nev.	91	93	1,612	1,643	1	2	11	14
Wash.	4,229	4,586	1,891	1,965	80	90	582	637
Oreg.	2,566	2,624	1,906	1,885	49	49	366	372
Calif.	21,438	21,782	1,959	1,978	420	431	2,831	2,969
West.	35,081	35,975	1,913	1,940	671	698	4,703	4,942
U.S.	279,286	276,358	1,752	1,787	4,892	4,938	36,463	38,021

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